The Bombay Gazette.

No 12,269 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in the *second saloon*, special attention is called to the *extraordinarily low terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
H. M. P. PERIM	3900	600	P. Harris	30th Mar.
** ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B. L. CLYDE	4124	560	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
H. M. I. MASSILIA	4948	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th "
** SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th "
B. L. CASSIUS	4121	800	S. Stewart	20th "
B. M. S. SETTLER	4191	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
** ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3340	660	A. Whelier	4th May
* SIAM	3041	530	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	Tuesday 22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	8th June
B. L. KARADARAND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked H. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi mail steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipped thence to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company's agents issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates:—March 30th, April 7th, and 21st.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 15, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 190 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of wine.

Passengers' luggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	3,003	320	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples), AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 30 and Rs. 150 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BORMIDA	..	20th Mar. 1888.
BISAGNO	..	21st April 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Reason House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 19, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Sbutoga	3,500	550	1st April.
TITANIA	A. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
IMPERATOR	A. Baschtinger	4,000	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,000	650	7th May.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ORION	A. Mattiazzi	3,300	550	25th April.
ELEKTRA	F. Mersa	4,200	600	2nd May.

A Surgeon and Steward is on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 380.

Mineral waters, Soda-water, Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at Specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 36, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Harris	3550	480	4th April
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	3000	500	19th "
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
NUBIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th "
ITALIA	J. Laird	3541	480	31st "
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, February 21, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. ASIA SAILING ON 4TH APRIL.

THIS Steamer of 3,550 tons WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th March, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	301	12th Apr
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3600	400	30th "
WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3500	400	13th May
EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard	3300	400	13th June

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

WERNER HALL	A. B. Mudegall	4100	350	15th May
RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4000	550	30th "

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4100	700	26th June

These fine steamers have been specially built and adapted every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and abaft of the Engines.

The RUFFORD HALL has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 27, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "AVOCA," 950 tons, Capt. KLYHN, will sail for Zanzibar, on the 1st April. For Freight apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, especially prepared for Indian subscribers, with a regular Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th March, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd April, (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 16th April, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th April, at noon.
S. S. Kerbela 1978 " .....on or about 9th May.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmugao every SATURDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO for Bombay every WEDNESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

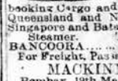
BOMBAY to MORMUGAO.	Fixed Class.	Rs.	a.
Do.	Second Class	" 7	8
Do.	Deck without diet	" 1	0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 23, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta, direct to Adelaide, returning *viâ* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	1880	On or about 24th May 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
CLAN MACKENZIE	3,003	S. Baer	23rd Mar. 1888.
CLAN GRAHAM	3,003	C. Alexanderson	25th Apl. "

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid steamship "AUSTRALASIAN," 3,700 tons, will sail from Bombay for London early in May.

It is expected that the steamer will be ready to leave on the 10th May, but the exact date will be advertised later on.

She will be followed by her sister ship the "DAMASCUS," 3,700 tons, of the same line, which will leave Bombay on 24th May.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and passages can now be secured at moderate rates.

The voyage to London including all stoppages will, it is expected, be made in 22 days, the time taken by the Australasian on her last two voyages.

For particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE MACIVER LINE STEAMER "CHINA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, *viâ* Kurrachee, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCKS.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th March, 1888.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER, AT From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each, ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY, FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
OSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE, Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash Rs.	Pts. a.
Benedictine	6	4	3	10
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7	12	4	2
Do. do. Yellow	6	4	3	6
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher & Co.'s)	3	2	1	14
Creme de Cacao	4	0		
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	4	0	2	4
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	5	8	2	12
Kummel	3	10		
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4	0	2	4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Rs.	Pts. a.
Angostura Bitters	½ bottles 24		0	
Orange Bitters	24	0	13	8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s				
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints 12		0	
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s				
Ginger Brandy	25	0		
Orange Brandy	30	0		
Ginger Wine	16	0		
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	25	0		
Vermouth, French	16	8		
Vermouth, Italian	18	0		

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARETS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	10	12	6	0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	10	12	6	0
PETIT MEDOC.—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	13	8	7	8
SUPERIOR MEDOC.—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17	0	10	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE.—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU LA ROSE.—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	27	0	15	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX.—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	34	0	18	0

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozens, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozens. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.

CHEMISTS, ANALYSTS,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF
ANALYTICAL BALANCES
HYDROMETERS, BAROMETERS
CHEMICAL THERMOMETERS,
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PRICKLY-HEAT.

SUFFERERS from this annoyance are recommended to use "THYMOLITE," the New Antiseptic Toilet Powder. It allays the irritation of the skin, giving the most grateful relief. "THYMOLITE" is perfectly harmless, and may be applied with benefit to the most sensitive skin.

Per box.....Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ANTIPYRIN ELIXIR.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS.

ANTIPYRIN, a new artificial Alcaloid, a product from Coal Tar, was discovered in 1883, by Knoor of Erlangen, and according to Prof. Watson Smith, F. C. S., has been found to be a potent remedy for Sea Sickness. Administered in doses of 15 grains three times a day before embarking, and the first three days of the voyage it has been found in every case to completely prevent Sea Sickness.

The Elixir will be found the most palatable and convenient form of taking Antipyrin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

DRY PLATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

KEMP & CO.'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC SETS.—Are complete with every requisite for producing good photographs.

Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 each.

LANCASTER'S CAMERAS.

6½ by 4½ (½ plate)	Rs.	150
8½ by 6½ (whole plate)	"	200
10 by 8	"	250

The above prices include a good folding tripod stand, and three double dark slides for each. Strongly made with leather bellows, swing back, moveable front, reversible back, and all the latest improvements.

Lancaster's Instantograph Set, whole plate.

Rs. 150.

Marion's Academy Photo Set, Complete with every requisite, fitted in mahogany box.

Rs. 350.

Fresh supplies of Dry Plates by the following makers are frequently received.

Brittannia, Rapid Series.
Ilford " "
Wrattan and Wainwright's Instantaneous.

LENSES.

Landscape, from	Rs.	15	to Rs.	50.
Rapid Rectilinear	"	25	"	70.
Wide Angle	"	34	"	75.

Pure Chemicals and Sundries used in Photography.

Catalogues and Price List on application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

STILTONS

PRIMEST SPRING MAKE

Whole Cheeses in bladder about 13lb each Per lb. Re. 1 4
Ditto. in tins ditto " 1 6

PHILLIPS AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is assisted to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special Advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.

For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

CHOICE BISCUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Dessert Rusks Per Tin.	1	8
Dutch Maccaroons "	1	0
Swiss Creams "	0	0
Square Rusks "	0	14
Ornamental Fruit Cakes "	2	8
Atlantic 2lb. Tin.	1	2
Whole Meal "	1	8
Oswego Extra size Tin.	1	10
Health "	1	8

PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Full Mail Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

RHINE & MOSELLE WINES.

LAUBENHEIM.	HOCHHEIM.	JOHANNISBERG.	FINE MOSELLE.
A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine.	The perfection of Hocks. Highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.	Fine, full flavour.
Bottles.....Rs. 18 0 Per doz.	Bottles.....Rs. 25 0 Per doz.	Bottles.....Rs. 44 0 Per doz.	Bottles.....Rs. 32 0 Per doz.
Half Bottles. " 10 0 cash.	Half Bottles. " 13 8 cash.	Half Bottles. " 23 87 cash.	Half Bottles. " 18 0 cash.
GEISENHEIM.	**NIERSTEIN.**	**SPARKLING WINES.** Superior Hock.	**SUPERIOR MOSELLE.**
Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.	Very soft and good bouquet.	Delicate flavour & bouquet.	Very fragrant.
Bottles.....Rs. 21 0 Per doz.	Bottles.....Rs. 28 0 Per doz.	Bottles.....Rs. 27 0 Per doz.	Bottles.....Rs. 37 0 Per doz.
Half bottles. " 11 8 cash.	Half Bottles. " 15 0 cash.	Half Bottles. " 20 0 cash.	Half Bottles. " 21 0 cash.
STEINWEIN.	**LIEBFRAUMILCH.**	**FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN.**	**FINEST NONPAREIL MOSELLE.**
Of great fragrance, pure and natural.	A very fine, full bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.	The very finest wine of its kind.	Very rich, delicious bouquet.
Glass Jugs...Rs. 27 per doz. cash.	Bottles.....Rs. 34 0 Per doz.	Bottles.....Rs. 45 0 Per doz.	Bottles.....Rs. 45 0 Per doz.
	Half Bottles. " 18 0 cash.	Half Bottles. " 24 0 cash.	Half Bottles. " 24 0 cash.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

FOR the convenience of GENTLEMEN passing hurriedly through Bombay we keep a large assortment of READY-MADE GARMENTS, such as FLANNEL and SILK and WOOL SHIRTS, THIN BLUE SERGE SUITS, WHITE SHIRTS, JUTE SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, in all materials, ULSTERS, BROWN HOLLAND SUITS &c., &c. Any garment not in Stock and urgently required can be made up at a few hour notice.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

HELMETS!

GENTS' AND LADIES'.

"FOR ALL OCCASIONS."

HELMETS!!

THE IMPROVED CONSOLIDATED BODY.

Perfectly Ventilated, very Light, and a thorough Protection.

From Rs. 10 to 20.

SUPERIOR TERAI HATS.

RS. 10-8. BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c. BOMBAY

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

45 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality			Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 8 Do. do.			Rs. 130, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 " Single Shot, Winchesters			Rs. 65
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles	Rs. 12	Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles	Rs. 17
" " 100 " 500 "	" 13	" " " 500 "	" 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & Co.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs.	a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ... Per doz.	6	12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ... "	8	8
Extra Super " ... "	11	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ... "	13	8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ... "	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes ... "	22	8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ... "	23	8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered ... Per pair,	4	8
Plain Colours Do. ... "	3	8
Fancy Stripes Do. ... "	3	8
Best Black Silk Embroidered ... "	8	8
Fancy Stripes Do. ... "	10	8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours ... Per doz.	15	8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock ... "	22	8
Extra Super Blue, assorted stripes, thin, soft, and shrinkless, perfectly fast colour, one of the best Socks made ... "	80	0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article ... "	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes ... "	18	8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool and Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting ... "	25	0
	30	0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE

All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made Per pair	3	12
Ribbed Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article "	4	8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made "	3	12
Navy Cotton "	3	8

UNDERVESTS.

	Rs.	a.
Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather ... 6 for	12	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ... 6 for	36	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating ... Each	7	8
Summer Merino Vests ... ... 6 for	33	0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ... 6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves 6 for	45	0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ... 6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

UNDERPANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine ... 6 for	33	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ... Per pair	10	8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino ... ... 6 for	33	0
Stout Merino, for English wear ... 6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Pants ... 6 for	51	0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ... 6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... ...Rs. 10 8 and 12 0
Warm Mufflers ... ... " 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds, Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR TEA MIXTURES

OF UTMOST PURITY AND OF UNSURPASSABLE QUALITY.
FROM COLONEL HAWES.
AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN TEA ESTATES.

In 1 lb. Zinc Boxes.

	Rs.	as.
COMBINATION TEA	1	6 per lb.
EUREKA TEA	1	2 "
IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE	1	0 "
BREAKFAST "	0	12 "
HOUSEHOLD "	0	10 "

LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S PURITY CIGARS

THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 4; per 1,000, Rs. 36.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 " " Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 " " Manuel Gazela e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts. Pints of Hocks and Champagne Rs. 2 Extra per Case.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOT

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXC SHORT
be CLOSE MENTS
instant, to MONDA as follow (Exc. A Not
days inclusive, for the "

THE s.s. "STRATHERN" Capt. L. WHITE, has ARRIVED from Glasgow and is DISCHARGING in Stream.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the lighters. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed from the lighters. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark is Steamer's Surveyor.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th March, 1888.

NOTICE.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the supply of 150 WAGGON COVERS will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer, at Dharwar, up to 20th April, 1888.

Tenders to be submitted under sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for waggon covers," and to be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money.

Particulars and specification of the paulins can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

WM. COEN,
Chief Storekeeper,
Southern Mahratta Railway.
Storekeeper's Office, Hubli, 27th March, 1888.

CHUBB'S SAFES.

CHUBB'S BOXES.

CHUBB'S LOCKS.

JONES GOLD WATCHES.

JONES SILVER WATCHES.

McCABE'S GOLD WATCHES.

18-CARAT GOLD ALBERT CHAINS.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INETRIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 35-37, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to the Registered Shareholders of that day, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors.
KRISHNANATH A. KIRTIKAR.
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th March, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoogly, on MONDAY, the 9th day of April, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the business specified in the notice issued to shareholders this day to their registered address with the two half-yearly statements of accounts for 1887.

By order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE.
Bombay, 30th March, 1888. Secretary.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 7th, to MONDAY, the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on a departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance .... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 1

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HORMUSJI SORABJI AND Co.
AMERICAN LITERATURE.

The BEST productions in CHEAPEST volumes.
From the Pens of American Masters.
Annas, 12 each. Post Free, Annas 13.

A Borrowed Month and other stories ; by F R Stockton.
An Echo of Passion ; by Geo P Lathrop.
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Rudder Grange ; by F R Stockton.
Shakespeare's England ; by W Winter.
Silas Lapham ; by W D Howells.
Stillwater Tragedy ; by T B Aldrich.
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Winter Sunshine ; by John Burroughs.

26, Meadow Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NEW YEAR
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES, 1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition,
and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885 ;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the Postmaster-General, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1888, at 2 p.m., at their sale-rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office, beyond the prescribed times, consisting of books, periodicals, samples of cloth, and silk, cigarettes, manure, blanket, tan, scarf, gloves, vaccination lymphs, price lists, photos, &c., &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay : six large chairs.

Also by order of the concerned few cases of preserved fruits

SALE OF A POLICE CHOWKI FOR REMOVAL.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Byculla, on Saturday, the 31st March, 1888, at 3 p.m., all the materials for removal of the Police Chowki on the South side of the Sankli Tank at Byculla.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
7, MARINE-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished, carved, plain, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order by John Roberts and others, best plateware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built open carriage, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hinks's patent kerosine-oil, table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, large size pier glasses, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, English-made saddle by Peat, large size Equipia stove, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of G. P. GLENDINNING, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to England—

1 handsome light carouche in very good order, with a pair of fine Arab horses and set of double harness.

Also the property of another gentleman—

1 Handsome bay Arab horse about 14-2 broken to harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
3 ,, grey dhooties.
7 cases prints.
2 ,, white dhooties.
3 ,, Red goods.
5 ,, gamrapat.
1 case 200 gross buttons.
1 ,, 21 doz. boxes Price and Gasnell' real old brown Windsor soap.
72 doz. Price and Gosnell's macassar oil
1 case 28 ,,
28 ,, Napoleon Price's nursery and toilet powder.
12 ,, ,, ,, golden oil.
61 ,, ,, ,, marrow oil.
1 case 103 ,, blacking paste in small tins.
100 cases Messrs. Salt & Co.'s East India pale ale in quarts and pints, specially made for the tropics.

On account of the concerned—

1 cases toys consisting of paint boxes, slates, pen boxes, games, &c., &c.

On account of the underwriters—

P E U—1—1 case containing 12 doz. cotton umbrellas, sea water damaged.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Cursondass Mohonlall—

G—130-40—10 casks, weighing 2,663 lbs., liquid scarlet alizarine, per s.s. Ganges.

On account of the concerned—

28 parasols.

On account and at the risk of Veerchund Rowji—

D R—306-10—5 bales each 250 P. grey dhotees 10 inches 2-51 yard, No. 6.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light and strong victoria, quite new.
1 light and strong mail-phaeton.
1 handsome light dogcart.
1 second-hand English built landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

PATENT TRANSPARENT ICE MACHINE FOR SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd April, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.—

A patent transparent ice machine by West, on the other principle, produces 5 cwts at a time, with steam-engine and boiler complete, the boiler suitable for either wood or coal, all in good order with pat nt steam governor to engine and all requisite machinery, together with 2 spare valves, a lot of extra fittings, and an extra ice box for making ornamental ice blocks.

On view at the rooms of the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first floor) the surplus stock, consisting, of variable blackwood and teakwood household furniture, neat plateware, rich crockery and glassware, flower vases, jugs, pictures, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

The property will be on view 2 days before sale.

SALE OF HANDSOME CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

On TUESDAY next, the 3rd April, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the undermentioned horses and carriages, the property of F. STOCKINGER, Esq., proceeding to Europe—

1 pair of bay Hungarian horses 15-1, 6 years old, perfectly sound and quiet in harness.
1 Europe-made four-seated sociable victoria, with leather hood and apron, as good as new.
1 set of Europe-made light double harness.
1 country bred bay pony quiet in harness, perfect lady's hack, and a good polo pony.
1 Indian-made light pony cart strong and comfortable.
1 set of pony harness, nearly new.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 4th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Tent No. 18, Esplanade, behind the Tramway stables, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware a sweetwood square pianoforte by Rich and Lipp, a handsome strong victoria with pair bay Arab horses and harness, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, &c., the property of by G.E. Howse, Esq.

The property will be on view on and after Saturday, the 31st instant.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., consisting of polished marble tables with loose and fixed marble tops in various natural colours, marble fountains, season figures, toys, samples of European hats, crystal looking glasses, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF STEAM ENGINES AND SCRUTCHING MACHINES.

On THURSDAY next, the 5th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tardeo, at Sewlall Motilal Mill, by order of Mr. Sewlal Motilall.

1 pair of semi-vertical steam engines.
120 nominal horse power by Galloway and Sons.
2 double and 2 single scrutching machines for 48 inch lamps by Platt Brothers

The above can be inspected at the mill premises.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 7th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Daver Hall, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and English-made mahogany valuat wood and gilt household furniture, handsome clocks by McCabe and French, with chimes, striking quarter, half and three-quarters of an hour and hours, and showing dates and months ; another clock by Savory and Sons, striking half hours and hours, and also showing date and month ; large size pier glasses and marble vases, handsome China jars and porcelain flower vases, a large size self-acting organ by Imhof and Mukle of London, with six barrels playing very nicely ; handsome ormolu time-pieces and clocks of different sizes, hanging and lamps of 1, 2, 3, and 12 lights by Nash, splendid chandeliers of 1, 3, 6, 8, 12, 15, and 30 lights by Nash, 3 and 5 lights rich glass wall brackets and hanging globe lamps, also by Nash, 3 musical boxes, playing different airs, oil paintings filled with fifteen day, French clocks striking half hours and hours with gongs ; very rich hall carpets, table and wall argand lamps of best German silver by Nash, table ornaments, claret jugs, decanters, and other pictures, &c., &c., the property of DADABHOY NOWROJEE DAVUR, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE of valuable landed property in BALOO SARANG STREET, otherwise called BHOOSARE MOHOLLA, without the Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 10th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Amba Dana and Mooga Dana, and Bhugea Dana trading under the name of Amba Dana and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dana personally Mahomedally, now an Insolvent in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgages, dated the 18th day of November, 1878, and in the Indenture of further charge dated the 12th day of November 1879.

All that piece of Faundaree ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, Bombay, on the western side of Baloo Sarang Street, otherwise called Bhooseare Moholla in the sub-District of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7 containing by admeasurement 11 feet in breath and 65 feet in length or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Faundar under No. 46, and bounded on the east by the said Baloo Sarang Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Chand Mahomed Feroo, and the South by the house of Borah Ibrahimjee Rajbhoy, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hussonally Mahomedally and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1888.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

BY APPOINTMENT.
HURJIMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

TO hand, a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSTHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palanqposh, Foolkaries, Rampore Chudders, &c.

Cheapest House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
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PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent., for the year ending 31st December, 1887, WILL BE PAID to REGISTERED SHARE HOLDERS, on and after MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 21th March, 1888.

NOTICE.

B. N. RAILWAY.

WANTED, a HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, on a salary of Rs. 200.

Applicant must be experienced in drawing and in the management of a drawing Office.

Applications with testimonials to be addressed to

T. R. WYNNE,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Nagpur, 24th March, 1888.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.
A BAY ARAB HORSE, 14-3 hands high, Six years old, Well bred. Certified to be sound by Messrs. Scott and Co. No vice. Fast in saddle and harness, Can gallop. Would make splendid charger.	850
LIGHT DOG-CART, by Lones, Vernon, and Holden (London), in good condition. 5 ft. wheels. Lancewood shafts with springs. Recently new.	400
SET of HARNESS, by Dunnett and Company. Black with brass mountings. As good as new	100
ENGLISH SADDLE, BRIDLE, &c. All in good condition	50
The TURN-OUT complete	1,300

Address, "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

EUCALYPTUS BOILER FLUID.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the best composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of after several trials with other fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Co., Limited.

To
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents,
Downie's Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

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NOTICE is hereby given that TRICUMJI VELJI has contracted to SELL to our client, Mr. HAJI HASUM KARIM, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, lien, sale, gift, inheritance, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No 21, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof ; otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived, and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto :—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 761 3-9 square yards, with the messuages, tenements, godown, dwelling houses, and premises thereon erected and standing, situate, lying and being at second Coombharwada or Chukla Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the East by a public passage on the West by a Public Road called Coombharwada or Chukla Street, on the North by the property of Yusoufi Dowral and on the south by the house of Abdulkhal wife of Futeali Abdul Rahim, which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under P ward No 2311 and 2110 A, street No. 119 and 2-3 and 1-3 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 658/658, new No. 6344, old survey No. 906, New Survey No 2294, and are in the occupation of Somji Farpia and other tenants of the said Tricumji Velji.—Dated this 20th day of March, 1888.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being compelled in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" are a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
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Hon. Secretaries

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD IRON FIREBARS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Sundies), on WEDNESDAY, 4th April next, offers for the purchase of about 600 tons of old Firebars now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Ward Superintendent.

Offers must state the rate per ton weighed over and delivered on the spot, or into Boats to be provided and placed by the Purchaser alongside the wharf.

Payment must be made before delivery.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The whole quantity of Firebars must be removed within two months from date of acceptance of offer, failing which ground rent, at the rate of Re. 1 per square yard per month, will be charged, the company reserving the right to sell at the risk and expense of the Purchaser, any of the material not removed at the expiration of three months from the date of purchase.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd March, 1888.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles : Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Injuries of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercise. Price Rs. 20.

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No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines as used by Harry Goodsir's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four tinctures in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE NEW CLUB, Simla, has now been registered as a LIMITED LIABILITY ASSOCIATION, the liability of members being limited to their Entrance Fee of Rs. 100.

The Club will OPEN on the 15th of March. Additional quarters for resident members are now being constructed, and will be ready shortly.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club or of securing quarters should apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY.
New Club, Limited, Simla.
Bentinck Castle, Simla, March 1, 1888.

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The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

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Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
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Umaria, via Katni, 2nd March, 1888.

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ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST MARCH, 1888, at 2-P.M.

"CRAIG HALL"—Finest situation on the hill.
"MONASTERY"—Favorite and picturesque bungalow.
"BIRD'S NEST"—A snug retreat with extensive grounds
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Also a small house in the Bazaar and a Strawberry Garden on the Lake.

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THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, Germansilver, Britannia-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above melting point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury, acids and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price : R

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARCHVED.—TTe following vessels arrived on the 28th :—Akaba (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday :—Nuddea (s), from Calcutta ; Struthern (s), Glasgow ; Chindwara (s), Calcutta ; Peshwa (s), Calcutta and Conroy (Ship(, Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Bormida (s), for China ; Bhownagur (s), Bhownagar ; Africa (s), Coast and Calcutta and Manitolia (s), Akpab.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.—The Rev. Filmer Sullivan, Vicar of St. Matthew's, Bayswater, will preach on Easter Day in the Mission Church, Girgaum, at the 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Services.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. A Banks, of the P W Department, residing at Grant Buildings, reported having dropped from his pocket fourteen currency notes, 13 for Rs. 10 each and one for Rs. 20, somewhere between Mahalaxmi and Government House, on Wednesday last.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—Dr. Chassagnora, of Paris, will give a performance at the Gaiety Theatre to-morrow night in mesmerism, thought-reading and hypnotism. He has taken part in the services of Messrs. Markelyne and Cook, in London, and his demonstrations are of a novel and striking character.

THEFT FROM THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.—Lieut. G. W. Fitton, 2nd Manchester Regiment, residing at the Great Western Hotel, reported to the police, on Wednesday, the theft of a black leather note case containing Rs. 280 in currency notes from the pocket of his coat, which was left hanging on a nail in the wall of his room.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Lydao woman, living at 3rd Combarwarria Lane, reported to the police the theft of sundry gold ornaments valued from a box in her room on Wednesday last.—Rowjee Pudajee, living at Koja Street, reported the theft of a small wooden box containing gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 100 from his room.

A JUVENILE PICK-POCKET.—Inspector McCormack yesterday charged Esmael Mahomed, a boy, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing a purse containing Rs. 3-14 from a Hindoo. The latter whilst walking along the Boodelwar Road in a crowd felt a hand in his pocket, but before he could stop him, the accused had taken out the purse and ran away with it. An alarm being raised the boy was arrested. In defence the lad stated that he had not taken the purse, but he was convicted and sentenced to be flogged.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Chowpaty, touching the death of Mahasookram Prabhuram, aged 40 years, a Hindoo mendicant. Deceased whilst sleeping in the compound of the Babulnath Temple, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was bitten by a snake on the right middle finger. The bite was cauterized by Dr. Balchand and some antidote injected, but the man died immediately. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by snake-bite.

STEALING FROM A FRIEND.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Stanford charged Marooti Vittoo, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing Rs. 10. The accused lived with a caste-fellow, a mill-hand, while he was out of work. On the 28th, while his friend was away from home, the prisoner stole the money from an earthen vessel and decamped to Coorla, but returned again after having had the rupees stolen from him. His continued absence from the house aroused the suspicions of the complainant, who reported the matter to the police and had the prisoner arrested. Pleading guilty accused was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

FAMILY SQUABBLES.—Moosa Abdoola, a Borah, was charged yesterday before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with causing hurt to a woman named Katibabee. The accused, it was alleged, had struck the complainant, a relation of his, on the neck with a sickle, for a quarrel taken to hospital, where it was found that her collar-bone was fractured, but it was not attributed to the blow. Mr. De Souza, who appeared for the accused, stated that there had been a quarrel and the complainant had fallen. And as there was no direct evidence against his client, he asked that he should be given the benefit of the doubt. His Worship discharged the accused.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday convicted Vitoo Amrita, a servant to a shopkeeper, in a charge of stealing Rs. 30. The accused's master missed the money from a cash box which had been broken open, but made no complaint against the prisoner, as he believed the thief had entered the shop from the street. A policeman was informed of the theft and at once arrested the accused whom he had seen entering the shop at the time. When in custody the accused admitted stealing the money, which he produced. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

DR. SAXBY GOOD.—A correspondent writes:—By the death of Dr. Saxby Good, dental surgeon, the town of Bombay has undoubtedly lost a valuable professional man. Previous to coming to India he had a large practice in London, and it was only his desire to start a practice for his son that brought him to India. He had only been two years in Bombay, but by his professional skill and his general kindness to all who desired his services were well known. Those who knew him best are aware that he gave more professional advice and work in charity than he did in his own interests.

THEFT OF A CHAIR.—Abdool Carreemay *alias* Abdool Carreembux was yesterday charged by Inspector Brisoe, before Mr. Ryan, with stealing an easy chair, valued Rs. 8, the property of Mr. Fritchley, from his residence at Grant Road, on the 19th December last. On the night in question, the chair was left in the verandah of complainant's house, whence it was missed the following morning. A report was made to the police, and Mr. Briscoe, while at Tardeo making enquiries, found the easy chair in the possession of Rasaram Chimajee, an accountant in the office of the Executive Engineer, Tanna, and it was subsequently indentified as the property of the complainant. The accused was convicted on the present charge and sentenced to aterm of three months' rigorous imprisonment, to take effect immediately after the expiration of his former sentence.

A DARING THIEF.—Baboolnath Mulji, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector Foard, before Mr. F. Ryan, on three separate charges of theft of property, consisting of a silver armlet, sundry articles of wearing apparel, and cooking utensils, valued at Rs. 12, the property of Bhagee, woman, and two other persons living in the Cammatteepoora district. Since the beginning of this month several thefts of personal articles were reported to the police by several persons living in Cammatteepoora while they were absent from home. On Tuesday night last, while the complainant, Bhagee woman, was lying asleep, in the verandah of her house in 8th Street, Cammatteepoora, some person removed the silver armlet from her person suddenly and decamped. On the theft being reported to the police, the accused, who was found loitering in that locality, was arrested on suspicion, and subsequently, the armlet was found in his possession pledged by the accused to a Marwaree. The accused was convicted upon the three charges of theft, and on admitting two previous convictions, was sentenced to an accumulated term of fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

TROOPS FOR HOME BY THE MALABAR.

H. M. S. MALABAR, Captain A. L. Fanshawe, the last homeward bound troopship for this year, sails for England to-morrow morning, carrying on board troops on furlough, promotion, and sick leave, numbering about 50 officers, 14 ladies, 21 children, 700 men, 83 women, and 177 children, from all parts of India. These will be embarked as usual from the Sassoon Dock in the course of to-day and to-morrow morning. The following are the names of officers and their families :—

Col E P Thackery, R E.
" Whitle, Lincolnshire Regt.
" J J and Mrs Ward, Scottish Rifles.
" H T Halahan, East Kent Regt.
Surg-Major W Creek, Medical Staff.
Major C S Mrs Middlemass, and 3 children, Loic Regt.
" T H and Mrs Kirby, Cheshire Regt.
" E and Mrs Nesbitt, West Riding Regt.
" H V Cowan, R H A.
Surg-Major Keelan, I M S.
" and Mrs O'Connell and 4 children, M Staff.
Hony Major and Mrs H M Caine, A P D.
Major W H and Mrs Stuart, R A.
Surgn F P and Mrs Nichols, and child, M Staff,
" G W Brazier Creagh, M Staff.
Quarter-Master W Ames, W Riding Regt.
Capt W D Garnett Bottield, R A.
" H B Fowler, R W Surrey Regt.
Surgn C O'Donel, Medical Staff.
" W H Bennett, Medical Staff.
" H C Dent, Medical Staff.
Capt and Paymr C Haynes, A P D.
" H M Tenyman, East Lane Regt.
" R Rice, 17th Bengal Lancers.
" T E E Johnstone, R A.
" E Wheeler, Leicester Regt.
Hony Capt and Mrs Moore, and two children, P W D
Lieut F H Kelly, R E.
" H Davidson, Seaforth Highlanders.
" W R C Bolton, R A.
Riding Master J and Mrs Wilken, and two children, R H A.
Lieut J W C Kerrich, Madras Staff Corps.
" C J MacArthur, K C S Borderers.
" C E Lloyd, Madras Staff Corps.
" V Isham, Suffolk Regt.
" D and Mrs. Strachan, and three children, Wiltshire Regiment.
" D G Stewart, Somerset L.I.
" S O F Jackson, Hampshire Regt.
" G C J Stockwell, Highland L. I.
" G W Fitton, Manchester Regt.
" J Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps.
Hony Lieut J and Mrs Burchell and three children, Bombay Ord. Dept.
" H W G Campbell, Royal Fusiliers.
" D Wynyard, Liverpool Regt.
" S Thorp, R A.
Vet-Surg E R C Butler, A V D.
Lieut H O R Wynne, Royal Irish Regt.
" C H Hicks, Lanc. Fusiliers.
" F H E Bronchers, R A.
" J M Vallentine, Somerset L I.
" E G Harrison, West Riding Regt.
" R G Cockerell, Madras Staff Corps.
Hony Lieut. W and Mrs Marr, and four children, P W D.
Lieut R F Wilberforce, 2nd Bengal Dragoon Guards.
" W Laishman, Border Regt.
Mrs. Burn, wife of Lieut Burn, Bengal Staff Corps.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 27th instant:—

NEW LOAN.

Read draft letter to Government asking permission to borrow 7 lakhs (less any portion of the Sinking Fund of 1887-8, which the completed accounts for the year may show to be available) on debenture for 10 years at 5 per cent, in order to meet the loan for 7 lakhs, which falls due on 2nd May next. Read minutes of members of Finance Committee approving of the draft.

Resolution.—The draft letter is approved, and should be despatched.

THE PROPOSED NEW GRAVING DOCK.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 27th March, stating with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 144, dated 13th instant, that as he understands, it is desirable, if possible, to discuss the alternative estimates of cost of a graving dock therein called for at to-day's meeting of the Board, he has run out approximately the required figures :—

		Rs.
Dock 550 feet long and 23 feet deep on sill		11,55,000
" "	24 "	11,88,000
" "	25 "	12,20,000
" "	26 "	12,53,000

The Engineer states that he has no borings on the line of the proposed dock, and that the nature of the bottom will, of course, affect the estimates, but that so far as he can judge nothing is likely to be found which will affect the comparison to a serious extent. The Engineer further states that the question of extra pumping is not a serious item, as it resolves itself into keeping the pumps going a little longer, and that this is not a heavy charge when steam is up. The Engineer adds that he has assumed the floor of the Dock to be 2 feet lower than the sill, and that if it is thought desirable to have the floor lower than this, such floor will cost about Rs. 25,000.

Resolution.—The Engineer should be requested to prepare plans and estimates for a dock 550 feet long and 26 feet on the sill.

THE VICTORIA DOCK.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 27th March, stating, in reply to an enquiry by the chairman, that the sea entrance to Victoria Dock is now ready ; that there are ten berths ready not counting the dock on the north and middle jetties, and that all these can be used for imports or exports unless the goods require to be locked up, as the shed doors are not quite ready ; that in one shed No. 2 the doors can be fitted by 3rd April ; that there will be six cranes ready, four on north wharf and two on west wharf communication passage.

Resolution.—Should any vessel be admitted by the sea entrance to Victoria Dock on 3rd proximo, intimation thereof should be made to the trustees, and the meeting of the board should be held at the Engineer's office, Victoria Dock, at 4-30 p.m., on that day.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE POWERS OF THE POLICE.

THE *Bombay Samachar* says :—The exposition of the law on the subject of wrongful confinement made by two learned judges of the High Court is not satisfactory from the point of view of public safety. The judges' decision may be sound in law, but it gives little security to honest citizens from an abuse by a policeman of the power which the law has conferred on him. The main point upon which we should like to have an authoritative decision, once for all, is section 99 of the Indian Penal Code. As the question affects the native community, some of our native lawyers ought to subject this question to a critical and searching examination, and if they find that the interpretation put upon it by the judges was the correct one, then the Government ought to be asked to make the necessary alteration in its terms. If the existing law absolves policemen from the consequences of his wrongdoing, on its being proved that his mistake was due, not to malice, but to stupidity, then steps must be taken to effect such change in the law as may afford sufficient security to respectable people from the torments and annoyance inflicted by evil men under the guise of duty and authority.

THE *Rast Goftar* says :—Mr. Crawley-Boevey may have admitted evidence which was inadmissible in law, and the sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment passed by him on the policeman may have been a trifle too severe. But in spite of the two learned authorities that have gone against the magistrate, we see no reason to alter our opinion that Mr. Crawley-Boevey had made a correct appreciation of the policeman's conduct, and in punishing him he had only done justice—rough justice, we admit, to be—to him. It must be remembered, besides that the provocation accorded by malice in first questioning the accused about the bundles. But when he saw that the Bhattia was not, after his kind, meek as a lamb, and that he resented what he regarded as insolence on the part of his interrogator, the policeman proceeded to assert his authority and retrieve his honour by main force. The Bhattia was man enough to offer resistance, and it is said that in the scuffle which ensued he gave a blow to his opponent on the chest. The providential blow on the chest has proved, in our opinion, the salvation of the superintendent, enabled him to lay before his superiors a double-barreled charge, as it was happily styled by the Hon. Mr. Latham ; it served to complicate the case, and to assist, perhaps very materially, in bringing about his acquittal. The position which the Advocate-General occupied in this case was, though legal, quite unique. He represented neither party to the dispute. He was only there, he said, to see that the ends of justice were not frustrated, and with that view he proceeded to expound the law on the important questions involved in the case for the benefit of the Bench. His address reads very much like a charge given by a judge to a jury, and although he did not avowedly take any side, his bias in favour of the policeman was quite unmistakeable. That bias was, of course, the result of a dispassionate and perfectly judicial view of the law bearing on the case. But we shall not do the learned judges who heard this case the gross injustice of supposing that, after the *pros* and *cons* had been exhausted by the able counsel on both sides, they were in need of further light from any quarter for their proper guidance. The acquittal of the constable, without even a word of censure from the Bench, is to be regretted. But we regret far more the very strained relations subsisting between the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police.

NEW JUSTICES OF PEACE.

THE following are the new Justices of Peace for the year whose names were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

'Atkins, John De Courcy, C.S.
Bulkley, T.A., M.I.C.E.
D'Cunha, J., L.M.&S.
Farran, C.P., B.A.
Gheelabhai Haridas.
Haji Abdus Saltar Haji Saheb.
Haji Mahomed Haji Ismal
Haji Mahomed Ibrahim.
Hajibboy Lalji.
Hart, W.E., B.A.
Heaton, J. J., C.S.
King, A.H., C.S.
Lee-Warner, W., C.S.
Macdonald, J.
Manekji Byramji Dadaboy.
Manekji Pestonji Tabak.
Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, M.D.
Munshi Shaik Ahmed Dalvi.
Nilkant Mahadeo.
Pestonji Manekji, G.G.M.C.
Ratanshah Erack shah Kohiyar.
Remington, G. K.
Tupp, A.C., B.A., F.S.S.
Wilkin, Edward.

The following gentlemen owing to their death, or absence from India and various other causes, have been omitted from the list.

Bishop, Captain E.
Bruce, L.S.
Grant, J.H., C.S.
JamshedjiNasarwanjiPetit
McConaghy, Surg-Maj. W.
Moore, Surg-Genl. W.J.
Phelps, Lt-Col. A.
Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
Shonan, A., C.S.
Trevor, A., C.S.
Tribhuvandas Mangaldas,
Tribhuvandas Varjivandas.

RAKHMABAI DEFENCE FUND.

THE Committee acknowledge the receipt of the following further subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay to the above fund.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Already acknowledge	4,724	0	10
Mrs. C. A. Dawson, through Messrs King, King and Co.	19	8	9
A Friend	83	12	11
Mrs. Campagnac, of Bristol	201	0	8
A Friend	44	0	4
Sir Fowell Buxton	100	0	0
Total	Rs. 5,172	7	6

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

March 30.—Viceroy arrives at Allahabad.
" 31.—Viceroy arrives at Rewah.
April 1.—Easter Sunday.
Viceroy arrives at Govindghur, halting two days.
" 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
Lecture at the Bandora Literary and Social Club.
" 3.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Viceroy arrives at Sutna.
" 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
Viceroy arrives at Lucknow and halts.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
" 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
Viceroy leaves Lucknow.
" 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Viceroy arrives at Murree and halts for four days.
" 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 16.—Viceroy leaves Murree.
" 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 21.—Viceroy arrives at Srinugger, halting for two-and a-half days.
" 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
" 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
Viceroy returns to Srinugger.
May 1.—Viceroy arrives at Rampore.
" 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 10.—Viceroy arrives at Simla.
" 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1888-89.

(Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

SECTION VII.—WAYS AND MEANS—HOME TREASURY.

138. The Secretary of State's estimates of the transactions at the Home Treasury for 1887-88 were as follows :—

NET RECEIPTS.	Budget. £	Revised. £
Council Bills	16,250,000	15,250,000
Receipts from Railway Companies for Capital Expenditure	3,772,800	7,166,705 (a)
Deposits and Advances	5,900	—900
Add Opening Balance	2,077,100	3,280,800
Total	22,103,800	25,696,600
NET OUTGOINGS.		
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	14,632,100	15,216,200
Capital Expenditure of Government in England	1,421,300	1,147,000
Issues to Railway Companies for Expenditure	2,755,800	2,718,600
On account of Remittances from India	1,125,300	1,000,550
Add Closing Balance	2,171,300	5,614,300
Total	22,105,800	25,696,600

AIDED RAILWAY COMPANIES.

139. The Secretary of State's operations are at present greatly influenced by the transactions arising in connection with the Railway Companies. During the year 1887-88, it will be seen that the receipts of capital subscribed by them were greatly in excess of the original estimates. This was mainly under the following heads :—

	Original Estimate. £	Revised Estimate. £
Indian Midland	105,000	1,093,500
Southern Mahratta	300,000	1,133,250
Bengal-Nagpore	1,000,000	2,338,400
Bengal Central		250,000
	1,405,000	4,815,150
Excess		3,410,150

(a) £2,000,000 of the amount shown in the Budget Estimate was received between the settlement of those Estimates and March 31st 1887 and therefore came into the accounts of 1886-87. The amount, however, is included here for purposes of comparison as if it had come in after March 31st, the opening balance being altered correspondingly.

These great differences partly arose out of new arrangements entered into after the Budget Estimates were compiled ; and partly from the fact that the Companies arrange their raising of Capital more with reference to the state of the Money Market than with reference to their immediate prospects of expenditure.

The present condition of the operations of these Companies is as follows :—

140. The *Indian Midland Company* had paid up £2,836,500, and spent Rx. 2,270,000 by the end of 1888-87 : an operation which, at the Contract rate of Exchange, leaves them with a balance to credit of Rx. 1,350,000. The funds which the Company estimate they will require for their expenditure are as follows :—

	In England. £	In India. Rx.
1887-88	808,400	1,393,700
1888-89	635,000	1,500,000

and as they estimate to raise a little over £1,000,000 in each year, they will considerably overspend their Capital.

141. A great part of the extra capital of the *Southern Mahratta Railway* has been raised in connection with the recent transfer to them of the Bellary-Kistna Railway. They do not pay up any of the capital already spent by Government, but they undertake to complete the line, and they have raised the capital necessary to do so.

Their estimates of expenditure, including the Mysore Railway, are—

	In England. £	In India Rx.
1887-88	203,200	790,000
1888-89	241,000	958,800

and they propose to raise £500,000 in 1888-89.

142. The *Bengal-Nagpur Railway* company was formed towards the end of 1887-88, their capital being £3,000,000. Of this amount they paid to Government about Rx. 1,390,000 for the existing Chhattisgarh State line and work done on the extension of it, and they have been actively spending money on construction during the last half of 1887-88. They will have paid up about £1,000,000 of capital by the end of 1887-88, and of this Rx. 2,820,000 will have been spent, including the above Rx. 1,390,000.

Their estimates of expenditure are—

	In England. £	In India. Rx.
1887-88	593,000	1,965,500
1888-89	871,000	1,500,000

These will only a little more than exhaust the capital at their credit on 31st March, 1888. They propose, however, to raise a further amount of Capital of about £1,032,700.

143. The Secretary of State, having to make payments of over £1,500,000 during the first week of April, requires to finish the financial year with a Cash Balance of about £2,000,000. This, it will be seen, was the result aimed at in the Budget Estimates, but the receipts of Railway capital altogether altered the position in this respect, and the Secretary of State, notwithstanding the reduction from £16,250,000 to £15,250,000 of his demands in the shape of Council Bills, will end the year with a Cash Balance of about £3,500,000 in excess of the required amount. This excess, which is ordinarily lent at interest in the London Market, represents funds which will be drawn upon in 1888-89 by the Railway Companies in England and in India for their Capital outlay.

COUNCIL BILLS.

144. The following is the Secretary of State's Budget Estimate of Ways and Means for 1888-89, made up in the same form as above, the transactions being, as before, necessarily governed by the estimates of receipts and payments on account of the Railway Companies :—

NET RECEIPTS.	
Council Bills	£14,000,000
Receipts from Railway Companies for Capital Expenditure	2,653,800
Deposits and Advances	4,500
Add Opening Balance	5,614,300
Total	22,272,600
NET OUTGOINGS.	
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	£15,023,700
Capital Expenditure of Govt. in England	973,000
Issues to Railway Companies for Expenditure	2,901,300
On account of Remittances from India	1,091,200
Add closing Balance	2,278,400
Total	22,272,600

145. It will be observed that the Secretary of State proposes to draw £14,000,000 of Council Bills during the year, and does not propose to raise any new funds by sterling loans. It will be fully understood that in stating these as the present intentions of the Secretary of State, no sort of pledge is given that he will adhere to the programme thus explained, and he remains absolutely at liberty to raise money either by bills or by loans, from time to time, as he deems expedient.

There will be two operations on the money market, namely, the settlement of the remainder of the 4 per cent. sterling stock (about five millions), and the purchase of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway under the terms of its contract (an operation of over ten millions,) but these transactions do not enter the above account.

SECTION VIII.—WAYS AND MEANS—INDIA, 1887-88

146. The following figures compare the Budget Estimate of Ways and Means of 1887-88 with the Revised Estimates.

NET RECEIPTS.	Budget. Rx.	Revised. Rx.
1 Excess of Revenue in India over the Expenditure charged against it	20,083,600	18,390,300
2 Public Loan	2,000,000	1,934,000
3 Loan from the Gwalior State	3,500,000	3,500,000
4 Increase of Unfunded Debt,—mostly Savings Bank Deposits	713,100	922,100
5 *For Remittance to Secretary of State*	1,032,000	932,300
Add Opening Balance	13,016,600	13,195,800
	40,345,300	39,124,500
NET OUTGOINGS		
6 Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances	759,600	—27,700
7 Capital Expenditure of Government in India	3,319,600	1,348,100
8 Loans to Municipalities, &c., (chiefly the Calcutta and Bombay Dock Loans)	877,200	422,500
9 Other Items (a)	328,400	—344,700
10 *Issues on Capital Account to Railway Companies, against Receipts in England*	1,673,200	3,165,000
11 Council Bills, *Sterling Account*	16,250,000	14,691,100
12 do. Exchange	6,085,600	6,137,100
Add Closing Balance	11,104,700	13,733,100
	40,345,300	39,124,500

The transactions recorded in italics are connected with and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others are purely Indian transactions.

(a) The explanation of this is omitted, as it would be of a highly technical character. It arises to a very large extent out of the exchange entries that are necessary in charging off exchange upon the English expenditure and in connection with Railway Companies and other Remittance accounts.

147. The first entry shows the result of the falling off in Opium and Railway Revenue, and of the excess of Military expenditure in Burma, and the transfer to expenditure of the Special Defences charges, which, in the Budget, were taken under Head 7. The remaining accounts on the Receipt side show little variation from estimate.

148. On the outgoing side, the main departures from estimate are explained by the alterations which have been explained in dealing with Railway Companies' transactions. The figures may be explained thus—

	Capital Expenditure.	Railway Companies.	Council Bills.
Budget Estimate	3,319,600	1,673,200	16,250,000
Transfer of Special Defence Works to Revenue Account	—383,700	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Company's Purchase of existing Railway	—1,390,400	+1,390,400	...
Bengal-Nagpur Company's further transactions.	...	+575,100	...
Reduction of Drawings by one million	...	...	—1,000,000
Further reduction of demand by cessation of Telegraphic Drawings, about	...	...	—550,000
Result	1,745,500	3,638,700	14,700,000
Compare actual outturn of Revised Estimates	1,348,100	3,165,000	14,691,100

149. The loans were, as usual, estimated to be sufficient to carry us over the low period of Balances—November and December—with a Cash Balance of about Rx. 8,000,000. The Secretary of State's drawings, during the first four months of the year, were very considerable, £6,090,720 = Rx. 8,640,500 having been allotted during that time, and the receipts having been paid in. The rate of both allotments and payments fell off during the next four months, the total, up to the end of November, being Rx. 13,432,300 allotted, and Rx. 12,277,800 paid in India. The payments thus fell short of the drawings by Rx. 1,154,500, a circumstance due for the most part to the fact that the proportion of Telegraphic Drawings greatly fell off.

We were meantime receiving the proceeds of the two Loans indicated as Nos. 2 and 3 in the above statement of account, the receipts being in the first case completed in September, and in the second, in the beginning of November.

The Balances therefore were unusally easy, and never fell below Rx. 10,000,000.

RUPEE LOAN OF 1887-88.

150. The public loan of 200 lakhs was issued upon July 5th, and tenders were received upon August 2nd. The total amount tendered was Rx. 4,038,580, of which the following were accepted :—

	Rx.
At Minimum accepted rate of R. 97-4 (52 per cent.)	235,800
Above said rate	1,764,200
	2,000,000

The actual receipts being Rx. 1,948,511, or an average rate of R. 97-6 10 per R. 100.

GWALIOR LOAN.

151. Of the Gwalior Loan the terms were arranged with the Council of Regency as follows :—

1. The amount received, which was mostly in Gwalior and Chandori Rupees, to be credited at their bullion equivalent—R. 1 for every 165 grains pure silver—without deduction of seignorage or melting charges.

2. The amount to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

3. The loan to be repaid in annual instalments of 12 lakhs each, commencing when the present Maharaja has invested with full powers of administration.

A small portion of the loan was received in Government rupees at the Agra Treasury, but the rest was brought down to the Calcutta Mint in four successive remittances. So uniform did the Mint find the standard of the coinage to be, that it was found possible so to alligate the numbers of Gwalior Rupees (which are above British Indian standard) and of Chandori Rupees (which are below it), that silver of rupee standard was produced with a single melting ; and after the whole operation was over, the Government received in remittance was found to fall short of the bullion required for the standard outturn in Government Rupees by R. 5,567 only.

The settlement of the interest account up to date was made on February 1st, 1888, by a payment to the Council of Regency of about Rx. 75,000, and Rx. 70,000 (seven lakhs) will be paid every 1st February and 1st August hereafter.

152. It seems desirable to take this opportunity of explaining how this loan affects the finances of the Gwalior State. The revenue of that State has for a long time largely exceeded the expenditure, and in fact it is this excess which is represented in the silver which the late Maharaja Scindia left hoarded in his palaces. The present Council of Regency have entered upon an enlightened policy of administration, which will involve considerable additions to the expenditure of the State ; but their reforms would certainly border upon recklessness if there were any chance of their immediately not only absorbing the whole of the present surplus of Revenue, but also trenching upon the large balances of the minority. By investing these accumulations in a loan to the Government of India, the Council of Regency, therefore, have not given up, out of their possession, a single rupee which there was any chance of their being able to devote to the benefit of the Gwalior State itself. The interests of expenditure being already amply secured by the existing surplus of Revenue, the Council had before them the choice between leaving the hoards lying absolutely unproductive in the palaces of the fort of Gwalior, and lending them, so as to produce a still further surplus of Revenue, of several lakhs a year. There can be no doubt which of these two courses will add most to the wealth and prosperity of the State, and to the means at the disposal of the Maharaja's Government. The conditions which the Council have made for the repayment of the amount ensure its return of the money to the Treasury of the State long before there can be any claim upon it on account of local needs ; and meantime the local revenues will have received a handsome addition from the interest arising out of the investment.

INDIAN SAVINGS BANKS.

153. Our borrowing transactions at present obtain no inconsiderable supplement from the operations of the Savings Banks and allied institution.

The Indian Savings Banks date from 1833, when they were opened in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The Madras and Bombay Banks gradually extended their operations into the interior of their respective Presidencies through the agency of the various Government treasuries. The Calcutta Bank did not achieve similar results, and accordingly in 1870 arrangements were made for establishing District Savings Banks at the District Treasuries in the Bengal Presidency and in Burma and Berar. A further development of the system occurred in 1882 when Post Office Savings Banks were introduced These have rapidly advanced in public estimation and have now superseded the older institutions, so far as the District Treasuries are concerned. There now exist, therefore, outside the three Presidency towns only the Postal Banks. In 1886 these began to receive and repay deposits at rural Post Offices, thereby carrying encouragements to thrift into tracts of country where these had never been known before.

While the wants of the general public were being provided for in this way, the Government opened in 1859 Military Banks for its European non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and in 1879 Provident Institutions for the employes of State Railways. In 18 4 the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund was commenced, and it has since been opened to officers of the Telegraph Department.

The following figures show the progress of these Banks since the Mutiny of 1857 :—

Years.	Total deposits.	Total Withdrawals.	Total Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1857-58	228,400	159,700	688,800
1860-61	327,600	311,900	623,700
1865-66	380,400	362,700	633,800
1870-71	674,100	695,100	1,150,000
1875-76	737,500	653,400	1,895,500
1880-81	2,041,800	1,114,000	3,213,700
1885-86	3,272,200	3,378,100	5,031,200
1886-87	5,330,700	4,616,400	5,795,500
1887-88 Revised Estimate	4,440,400	3,570,800	6,665,100
1888-89 Budget Estimate	4,049,300	4,162,900	7,451,500

To the figures thus estimated, we have to add the probable transactions of the Uncovenanted Service Funds and a few smaller amounts, and those give us the net receipts shown under "Unfunded Debt" in our statements.

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY DOCKS.

154. The eighth item in the above list of transactions refers to the arrangement under which the Government are finding funds for the Kidderpore Dock works at Calcutta, and the extension of Docks at Bombay. The former of these projects was estimated to cost, when complete, Rs. 2,750,000, and the latter, Rs. 940,000 ; but the Port Trustees not being able to obtain money in the Indian money market on sufficiently favourable terms, an arrangement was made whereby the Government raises the money for them and advances it on condition of receiving the same rate of interest which it has to pay (a little over four per cent.), and of having an additional one per cent. put aside as a sinking fund in repayment.

The advances made by Government to the Port Trustees of Calcutta and of Bombay, on account of their Dock works, have been as follows :—

Advances.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.
Till end of 1886-87	560,500	511,800
In 1887-88 (a)	300,000	300,000
Total	860,500	811,800

in 1888-89 the Trustees will, it is estimated, require funds as follows :—

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.
1888-89	42,000	75,000

(a) Partly estimate.

SECTION IX.—WAYS AND MEANS—INDIA, 1888-89.

155. It remains to estimate for the Ways and Means of 1888-89. We have already dealt with the separate items which enter into this estimate,—the excess of revenue over expenditure in India, the provision required for capital expenditure, of Government, of Railway Companies, and of the Port Trusts of Calcutta and Bombay, the demands of the Secretary of State on account of Council drawings.

NECESSARY CASH BALANCES.

156. It is necessary to explain in a few words the principle which regulates our calculation of Ways and Means in India. Our receipts of Revenue, and some of our other transactions are very unevenly distributed through the year. The four months, January to April, embrace a very heavy revenue period, during which, notwithstanding heavy payments of Council Bills, our Cash Balances continually increase ; and during May and June the revenue is still good enough to maintain the high figure. But during the next five months and especially August, September, and October, the Revenue receipts fall far short of the demands on the treasuries and the balances run down quickly even when we are receiving the proceeds of a loan. December is the month during which the balances are ordinarily at their lowest point.

Now, many years of experiment have shown us that the amount below which we may not suffer our balance to fall is 800 lakhs (Rs. 8,000,000). Our daily transactions average about 50 lakhs (Rs.500,000) of receipts and the same amount of outgoings, and we have to provide for them at somewhat over 200 treasuries and about four times that number of sub-treasuries. There is no system of Treasury Bills as in England and little borrowable capital to carry us over a temporary deficit.—we have to keep our own money ready to meet the demands upon us.

Our Ways and Means Estimates are, therefore, so regulated that we may be sure of having in the months of November and December the necessary minimum of 800 lakhs. A slackness of Council Bill drawings, or other causes, may result in our tiding over the low period with ease, and with a margin over the fixed minimum ; but we cannot afford in any case to go below it.

PROPOSED RUPEE LOAN.

157. We estimate that we will require a loan of Rs. 3,000,000 during the year, but, as in the case of the English Account, no provision is made for either as to the amount of the loan, or the time when it will be issued, or the conditions which will attach to it.

158. The estimate accordingly, made up in the same form as in paragraph 146, stands as follows :—

NET RECEIPTS.

Excess of Revenue in India over the Expenditure charged against it	20,612,800
Public Loan	3,000,000
Increase of Unfunded Debt—mostly Savings Bank Deposits	845,300
For Remittance to Secretary of State	1,020,700
Add Opening Balance	13,733,100
	39,241,900

NET OUTGOINGS.

Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances	483,600
Capital Expenditure of Government in India	2,662,800
Loans to Municipalities, &c. (chiefly the Calcutta and Bombay Dock Loans)	4,86,800
Other items	422,500
Issues on Capital Account to Railway Companies, against Receipts in England	2,895,000
Council Bills—*Sterling Account*	14,518,500*
Do. Exchange (at Rs. 42 per £100).	6,110,400
Add Closing Balance	11,884,400
	39,241,900

* Allowing for an excess of payments against the deficiency in 1887-88.

It will be seen that, in addition to the ordinary capital expenditure of the Government of India, we have un

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is [illegible] Not exceeding 8 lines Rs. 1½ each succeeding line, Rs. 0. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SMOKERS SETS.—Quite new novelties. Suitable as presents for Gentleman, from annas 15 only. Also smokers' tables as Drawing Room furniture, from Rs. 4-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE DELL, MATHERAN, TO BE SOLD Rs. 1,600, or, let for May season, Rs. 300.—Apply to M. MACMILLAN, Malabar Hill.

PAREL, ELPHINSTONE ROAD, next to B. B. Station, HOUSE, TO LET, Rs. 25 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE—Superior BEEHIVE BRANDY, landed Ex. s.s. R. Rubattino.—WALTER, NUTTER and Co., Opposite the Custom House.

WANTED, a couple of BULL-DOG PUPS of good breed. Apply stating price, &c., to A. R. HAYES, Assistant Engineer, Agar, Western Malwa.

WANTED, for a Cotton Mill in Bombay, a WEAVING MASTER. None but one who is thoroughly versed in weaving need apply to MOOLJI JAITHA and Co., No. 3, Tamarind Lane.

TO LET, LOWER PORTION of MOUNT TOWERHOUSE, in Mount Road, Mazagon.—Apply at the premises.

TO LET, from 1st April, the second floor in the Tudor Company's building, opposite H. M.'s Dockyard, consisting of three rooms, to be vacated by the Methodist Church, suitable either for Offices, Clubs or family residence; also a room in the ground floor for godowns.—Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., No. 6, Parsee Bazar Street.

GOOD FRIDAY.—Best ICE-CREAM and COLD DRINKS at strictly moderate prices.—C. A. WADIA, General Merchant, next door to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have stayed in the Hotel, and have great pleasure in stating that I have never lodged so comfortably before in many Hotels I have stayed at in Bombay. The Proprietors and [illegible] and anxious to do all in their power to make lodgers comfortable in every way. A very good Table is kept, and the Charges [illegible] moderate. Proprietors are particularly obliging and [illegible] man.—Sd H. B. J., Colonel, Staff Corps.

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ON EASY TERMS SEWING
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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
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IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

THERE was very little doing in our chief article of export for some days after last mail left, but latterly, owing to the stronger tenor of the news from the governing markets Cotton has been active and advancing here. Other produce is also now arriving freely, but business for export continues on a limited scale, the markets on the other side offering no encouragement to shippers on the basis of our present range of rates. The principal financial item in the week's news is the publication of the Government of India's Budget for 1888-9, particulars of which will be found in our other columns. This had a rather unsettling effect upon Exchange for a time—though more so in Calcutta than here—but our market has, upon the whole, shown little movement either way, and closes this evening with rates very nearly on a level with our quotations of a week ago. The expectation, since realized, that the Budget would provide for a new rupee loan, caused our market for Government Paper to become weak, and the rate for four per cents. per cash receded ¼ per cent.; but this fall was afterwards more than recovered, and the price is now ¼ per cent. higher than we quoted by last mail. There are rather more forward transactions taking place in Imports; but the uncertainty about exchange makes business of a very tentative character, and greatly restricts its compass. Freights are quite but steady at previous quotations. Shares [illegible] attracted [illegible] attention, and prices of Mill Scrip have been for the most part irregular.

MONEY.—An increase of over 11¾ lakhs in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay last Saturday, and a net diminution of some 9½ lakhs in trade requirements, as disclosed by the Bank's weekly Statement issued on Monday, indicates the absence of anything approaching stringency as to that financial institution; while in the open market accommodation is still obtainable at what may be considered easy terms for the time of year. As the Banks will be closed for the next four days, withdrawals for the holidays may well have reduced the bank's balance; and that the directors have separated this afternoon leaving their minimum rate at 7 per cent. may be taken as a further indication of the continuance of comparative ease.

EXCHANGE.—Although rates were not quotably lower either for Bank Bills or Credits on last Mail-day than were given in our last report and a fair amount of business was reported the feeling of the market was weak, the large amount of silver advised as shipped from home having helped to check any symptoms of improvement. A quiet and weak tone continued to prevail to the close of the week, and by Saturday afternoon a decline of 1-32d. all round had been established. There was less enquiry for Bank Paper on that day, and there were several sellers in the market, especially for future delivery. Credits were quoted at 1s. 4 19-32d. both for ready business and forward for the next two months. The market opened on Monday with a rather unsettled feeling, but towards the close of the day a steadier tone prevailed, and an advance of 1-32 on Saturday's rates was quoted for Bank Bills and Wire Transfers, Credits remaining unchanged. A fair amount of Bank Paper and private Wire Transfers were taken for ready delivery at 1s. 4 15-32d., and some ready Credit were placed at 1s. 4 9-16d. in the earlier part of the day but a higher was closed are closing. Thereafter we had a very quiet market as to the amount of business passing; but the feeling was steady and quotations were about 1-32d. higher again at closing on Tuesday. Credits were saleable for the mail to one buyer at 1s. 4 19-32d., but the general rate was 1s. 4 5-8d., and this was also given for next month's delivery. Yesterday the market was steady throughout the day, though with the exception of some hardening in the rate for demand Bank Bills quotations were the same as the previous day's. Private Paper was only in moderate supply, and, at the same time, there was not much enquiry for Bank Bills, and altogether the position looked better than has latterly been the case. This morning we had news of the allotment of the 50 lakhs of Council Bills, offered at the weekly Biddings in London yesterday, at 1s. 4 15-32d. or 1-32d. below the rate obtained by Government last week; it being intimated that a similar amount will be offered next week. This together with the advice of a fall of 3-16d. in Silver has made our market weaker to-day, and we close at a decline of 1-32d. in Bank demand Bills, and of 1-32d. in 3 months' sight Credits, the following being this evening's quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 7-16d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 4¾d.	"
Do. 4	do.	1s. 4 17-32d.	"
Do. 6	do.	1 4 19-32	"
Credits 3	do.	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Do. 6	do.	1s. 4 23-32d.	"
Documents 3	do.	1s. 4¾d.	"
Do. 4	do.	1s. 4¾d.	"
Francs 3	do.	1·175	"
Do. 6	do.	1·176½	"

The following are the official weekly figures relating to Silver in the Mint:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 27th March, 1888	84,76,977
Silver received during the week	23,02,469
	107,79,446
New coin paid during the week	23,00,000
	84,79,446
Silver belonging to private individuals	39,02,793
	123,82,239
[illegible]	126,08,822

GOVERNMENT PAPER [illegible] very quiet when our last mail left with nothing doing in Four per cents. either for cash or for the near account, while for the settling day at the end of next month very little was booked, 99 was still quoted for ready and for the next account, and 98 11-16 for the end of April. Owing to the report that tenders will be invited by Government for a new Loan, which has since been confirmed by the publication of the Budget Statement, this market opened weak on Saturday at a decline of ¼ per cent. in Four per cents, and the rate afterwards further receded to 98½ for cash, forward quotations being 98½ and 98 3-8, respectively. There was some recovery afterwards, however, and at closing, 98 11-16 was the cash rate, quotations for the account being proportion. The in Budget Statement appeared in Monday's papers, but the news had been discounted here on Saturday, and the feeling in this market at opening for the now week was comparatively tame with only a moderate business passing. The cash rate was first quoted at 98⅝, with 98 13-16 named for the near account, and 98⅝ for the end of April; but the price afterwards advanced to 99¼ for money with forward quotations proportionately higher. Next day Fours moved up further to the extent of 3-16, the rate for Fours after being steady at 99¼ for money and for the coming account, and 98⅝ for the end of next month closing at 1-16 higher. Yesterday the market was quiet but steady at 99 5-16 to ⅜ for money and this account, and 93 13-16 to ½ for Four per cents. for the end of next month. To-day being settling day, the market has been active, the settlement of the account involving over three crores. The money rate for Fours has declined to 99¼; and for the 30th April account.

98 13-16 to 98⅝ has been quoted, with buyers at the lower rate. ¼ per cent. Paper has fluctuated between 105¼ and 105⅝, and is now quoted at 105⅜; but the price is nearly nominal, this denomination being hardly ever in the market

Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds have advanced ¼ per cent., say, to 104½. Port Trust Bonds are stationary at 93.

SHARES have not been dealt in to any large extent by investors during the past week; but on some days speculators have operated rather freely in Mill and Press Scrip. In the former rates have fluctuated a good deal in some cases, the instances of advance and decline, compared with last week's quotations, being about equal; but the changes in Press shares have with one exception been in favour of buyers. There has been an advance of Rs. 20 in Central India Mill shares; of Rs. 15 in City of Bombay; of Rs. 10 each in Kandesh, Morarji Goocooldas, Queen, and Ripon; of Rs. 7½ in Framji Petit; of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Mill, Imperial, and Jevraj Balloo; and of Rs. 2½ each in Empress and Oriental. Indian Manufacturing have declined Rs. 50; Western India and Victoria Rs. 40 each; Hindustan and Dhuu, Rs. 25 each; Suadeshi, Rs. 20; Sunderdas, People of India, Connaught, and Berar, Rs. 10 each; Mahatlukshmi and David, Rs. 5; and Manockji Petit and Jamshed, Rs. 2½ each. In Press shares, Volkarts are Rs. 5 up; but we note a decline in the following:—of Rs. 125 in Fort; Rs. 80 in New Indian, Rs. 50 in French; Rs. 20 in Albert; and Rs. 12½ in Manmar. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 15. Bombay and Burma have moved up Rs. 125 for the first issue, and Rs. 30 for the second. In miscellaneous shares there has been an advance of Rs. 5 in Alcock, Ashdown and Co. first issue, and of Rs. 15 for the second, Port Canning have advanced Rs. 2½; and Phillips and Co. Rs. 11. M. Mody and Co. are Rs. 5 down; Bapty Flour Rs. 4 lower; and Cooper, Madon have declined Rs. 2 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The business of the past week has been upon about the same scale as for that which preceded it, the total offtake from the Bazaar being again estimated at about 2,900 packages. For *Grey Goods*, with the exception *Madapolams*, *Jaconets* and *Muls*, which are somewhat more in request than other descriptions, up-country demand is very slack, and were it not for the unfavourable Exchange, there would have probably been a serious fall in prices ere now. Dealers, however, know that they cannot replace what they sell, under present circumstances; and they therefore, decline to make concessions. *Bleached Goods* the demand for *Nainsooks*, *Muls*, and *Jaconets* continues active, and rates for these cloths are ruling in favour of sellers. *Turkey Red*, *Dyed*, and *Printed* Goods are quiet, and prices are quoted as before all round. *Local Goods* are dull; but prices are generally unchanged. The week's sales are estimated at about 2,200 bales.

YARNS.—There is no new feature in the market for *Imported Yarns*, which continues fairly steady at previous quotations, though with little business passing. *Local Spinnings* are brisk and advancing. The sales for the fortnight ending Tuesday at Hongkong have been wired at about 7,000 bales, with an upward tendency in the value of 20s. This has induced dealers to make further purchases at gradually hardening rates. No. 20s. seems to have advanced 1-64d. per lb. every day during the week. No. 16s. have latterly found buyers to the extent of 500 bales; but the rates for this count are lower by ½d. than for the last previous sales. The following are this evening's official quotations:—

Twist	No.	Mule, Ans.		per lb.
"	8s	"	4½	per lb.
"	10s	"	5 to 5½	"
"	12s	"	5½ to 5¾	"
"	16s	"	6¼ to 6 5-16	"
"	20s	"	6 7-16 to 6 15-16	"
"	24s	"	7⅜ to 7¾	"
"	30s	"	8¼	"

METALS.—Demand of importance seems quite to have fallen of for *Copper*, in which only a small business is reported for the week; but prices are called steady and unchanged; *Yellow Metal* is firm, and moderate business in it has been passing at previous rates. *Iron* is rather neglected; but the market is steady at our last quotations.

COALS are very firm. Sales have been reported of Powel's Duffryn or Cardiff, March-April shipment, at Rs. 21½ per ton; and for April-May shipment, at Rs. 20½; and Davison's for the earlier shipment, at Rs. 19½ to Rs. 20 per ton. Ready Cardiff has been done at Rs. 22 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Our market for this staple continued very quiet to the close of last week, with little demand from any quarter, and reported transactions on a very small scale for the time of year, though prices were generally pretty steady, dealers evincing no anxiety to induce business by a concession in rates. The market opened on Monday with the same feeling, and on that day rates gave way to the extent of a rupee per candy all round; but there was little doing to look the market. The following day a better tone prevailed, and helped by the stronger tenor of the advices from Liverpool and New York, this has continued leading to a renewal of activity and to an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy in most growths excepting Broach. A considerable business has latterly been done in ready Julgaum, at prices ranging from Rs. 190 to Rs. 205 per candy and in Bengals at Rs. 167-83. In other descriptions the principal transactions have been in Karanja, at Rs. 207-8; and Akola, at Rs. 195; and in Dhollera kinds, in Wadwan, at Rs. 190-201; Mowa at Rs. 205-13; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 200-9; Veraval, at Rs. 173-80; and Cutch and Jooria at Rs. 188-97. There has been some enquiry from exporters for forward Bhownuggur; but generally there has been little doing in arrival contracts. Business in Broach has been chiefly between native dealers, who have vainly endeavoured to assume a firm attitude with respect to this growth, on the strength of reports from the districts that, owing to the continuance of cloudy weather, the outturn of the crop will be less than was expected. A good deal of old Comptas has been taken by our Mills during the past week at Rs. 162-78; and a few hundred bales of old Dharwar, at Rs. 195. Contracts in the new crop of Dharwar have been made during the week at Rs. 203 for May delivery.

The arrivals of New Cotton during the past week have been some 71,000 bales, which is an increase of 10,000 bales compared with the preceding week, though some 5,000 bales less than during the corresponding week last year. The falling off in the receipts of the Cotton of the new crop compared with last season's, has increased since last week to nearly 162,000 bales. It should be borne in mind, however, that these figures refer only to Cotton of the *new crop*, and if we turn to the figures for arrivals of Cotton new and old, since the 1st January, we find, instead of a decrease, an increase of nearly 12,000 bales as against last year's receipts to the same date.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool *via* Canal, without commission:—

	Ready	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 181	3 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	" 176	3¾d.
Do. Good.	do.	" 171	3¾d.
Oomra, Fine	do. (Good Staple)	" 224	4 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	" 216	4 17-32d.
Do. Good	do.	" 210	4 7-16d.
Khandeish, Good.	do.	" 188	4 3-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	" 188	3 31-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good,	do.	" 193	4 5-16d.
Do. Good	do.	" 191	4 1-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	" 184	3 29-32d.
Broach, Fine,	March	" 235	4 29-32d.
Do. Good	do.	" 224	4 11-16d.
Dhollera, Fine,	April	" 225	4 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	" 216	4 11-32d.
Do. Good	do.	" 193	4 5-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,	May	" 205	4 11-32d.
Westerns, Good.	June	" 199	4 1-32d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1887-88. Bales.	Season. 1888-87. Bales.
Bengals	152,000	180,000
Oomras—		
Berar	118,500	253,500
Khandeish	143,000	153,000
Barsi and Nugger	39,000	50,000
Hingunghaut	675	19,250
Dholleras	100,000	17,000
Broach	32,500	25,000
Persian & Sind	28,000	12,750
	641,175	743,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Receipts.			
For the week	73,247	74,346	55,996
From 1st Jan. to 28th March	391,649	579,969	536,690
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	58,847	48,378	42,793
From 1st Jan. to 28th March	321,075	323,556	319,125
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,700	1,245	870
From 1st Jan. to 28th March	10,345	10,423	15,028

WHEAT has been rather easier during the past

SEEDS.—Little has been doing in *Linseed*, and the market is dull at a decline of 6 pies per cwt. at Rs. 5-14-0 to 6-0-0, which is quoted both for ready and seed to arrive. Supplies from the new crop are now arriving daily. New *Rapeseed* from Delhi and Cawnpore is also being received, and the market is easier; but rates are the same as we quoted by last mail.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	329,885	238,115	123,976
From 1st Jan. to 28th Mar.	1,162,934	1,692,074	1,690,859
Linseed—For the week	125,142	113,741	141,999
From 1st Jan. to 28th Mar.	612,402	642,976	1,604,914
Rapeseed—For the week	23,050	29,657	47,935
From 1st Jan. to 28th Mar.	82,153	93,919	303,211
Gingelly Seed—For the week	32,238	37,380	24,272
From 1st Jan. to 28th Mar.	230,620	565,082	402,906

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	132,998	104,377	70,341
From 1st Jan. to 28th Mar.	824,193	1,029,941	1,041,388
Linseed—For the week	20,834	17,551	118,082
From 1st Jan. to 28th Mar.	301,033	412,332	728,190
Rapeseed—For the week	10,586	20,105	32,715
From 1st Jan. to 28th Mar.	98,730	106,730	191,362
Gingelly Seed—For the week	50,914	50,352	90,852
From 1st Jan. to 28th Mar.	562,770	517,929	527,939

week, but the prices have not tempted buyers, and no important business has transpired. *Bidami* and *Hard Yellow* of the new crop are now arriving daily, and are quoted 6 pies to one anna per cwt. higher than our rates for April-May delivery, which are as follows:—

	per cwt.
Pici (94 per cent.)	Rs. 4-4-6 per cwt.
Do. (91 ")	" 4-4-0 "
Do. (85 ")	" 4-3-0 "
Delhi No. 1	" 4-3-6 "
Red Delhi	" 4-0-0 "
Hard Yellow (93 p.c.)	" 4-6-6 "
Hard Red	" 3-15-0 "

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)
Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 9 p.m., on MONDAY, 2nd April, 1888, should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWAR, until further Notice.

J. MONTEATH.

Private Secy. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Malabar Point, 28th March 1888.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Mr. Randall, Liberal, has been elected for Gower Division, Glamorgan, by a largely reduced majority, replacing Mr. F. A. Yeo, who has died.

[Mr. Frank Ashe Yeo, Liberal, was returned unopposed in 1886.]

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, MARCH 28.

Shots were exchanged between the scouts of the two armies during the night.

General San Marzano does not believe that the Abyssinians intend making a general attack.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, MARCH 28.

General Boulanger has withdrawn from his candidature of the Department of the Aisne and has signified his intention of contesting the Department du Nord on the 15th.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

BERLIN, MARCH 28.

The Emperor is undergoing a course of "massage" to counteract the inability to take active exercise at present.

AFFAIRS IN BUCHAREST.

BUCHAREST, MARCH 28.

Affairs here have quieted down.

H. M. S. SERAPIS.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 28.

H. M. Troopship Serapis arrived here from Bombay to-day.

THE VICEROY'S DEPARTURE FOR THE HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

At 9 o'clock this morning, the Viceroy, accompanied by the members of his family and staff, came out to the hall and wished good-bye to all present, and just before stepping into the carriage there was a short pause to enable Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd to photograph the assembly, after which the party left under a salute.

A large number of gentlemen, representatives of the Calcutta community, gathered to honour the Viceroy. The railway station was splendidly decorated. At Government House the Leinster Regiment and the Presidency Volunteers formed a guard of honour, and at Howrah the East Indian Railway Volunteers, who gave three ringing cheers for his Excellency. At Government House his Excellency shook hands indiscriminately with every one, which caused a delay of fifteen minutes.

NEWS FROM SIKKIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 29.

Reports from Sikkim speak of a force of 2,000 men being collected on the Thibetan side of the border and report credits the Lamas with the intention of avenging Lingtu. Meanwhile Colonel Graham has reconnoitred as far as the Tukola Pass, half way between Lingtu and the Jelap-la, without meeting anybody. The country indeed appears to have been entirely deserted, the result being that [illegible] can be brought up from the [illegible]

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] Sir Thomas Baker left Allahabad last evening for Rawalpindi, to take up the command of that division. He is succeeded here by Major-General Lynch.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bengal, with homeward Indian mails, arrived here at 8 p.m., yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay left here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 28.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Nepaul arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening

ADEN, MARCH 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 29.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 28.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s, s.s. Vitanie, from Hong Kong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, MARCH 29

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholera	4 1-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cents. Rupee Paper	68¼
2½ per cent. do.	73¼
4 per cent. French Rentes	107
Bar silver	43

The sum of £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 28.

10 p.m.	80·6

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	81·2

The Samoan Government backed by the Germans is exercising great harshness in collecting the taxes. A Frenchman said to be acting under the advice of his Consul, refused to pay. His store was entered and his goods seized. Thereupon, a meeting of foreign residents was held, and resolutions were passed protesting against the Acting Government, expressing sympathy with the Frenchman, and pledging themselves to resist the tyrannical demands of the Government.

Cholera appears to be raging with particular virulence among coolies on their way to the tea gardens in Assam. We hear that the death-rate in some of the depots along the banks has been very high of late, and that over forty deaths have occurred in one of them alone. This is very serious news indeed for the managers and proprietors of the tea gardens in Assam, as the expenses attending the recruitment of coolies is so heavy that the loss of so many on the road will add a very heavy item to the garden charges, besides that the news of the disastrous ravages of the disease is sure to spread to the recruiting district, and damp the courage of would be immigrants. The mortality seems to be most lamentably heavy in the large depots at Calcutta and Dhobri, and many managers in Assam have already had to pay heavy charges for coolie immigrants who got no further than one or other of these depots when they were attacked by cholera and died. There is reason to believe that the disease comes from the recruiting districts, and the importation of coolies should not be allowed from districts in which cholera is especially virulent. The journey, with its frequent stoppages in crowded depots, and the exposure and fatigue which attend it, is a particularly dangerous one for the poorly nourished people who are too frequently sent up as coolies to Assam, and when in a weakly constitution the germs of cholera have already been planted, the best precautions are not likely to be of much avail.

THE SILVER WEDDING.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The gay chimes of the "Silver Wedding" Bells were hushed yesterday by the telegrams that announced that the German Emperor lay dying—some said dead already. The great old monarch dies hard: he has already held his own for more than a score of years over the allotted time, and has defied King Death as bravely as if he did not know that king and commoner alike must sooner or later bow before the tyrant, who instead of a sceptre wields a sickle. The Emperor dies hard. And while this dread battle is being fought, the jingling of Jubilee bells would be out of place, and so the celebration of the royal silver wedding is put off, and the banquets, felicitations and illuminations indefinitely postponed. And those who do not feel very much for the sorrows of others, who look upon the births or deaths of kings as things that a really efficient Government should regulate mourn over the pretty dresses that they cannot wear, and the parties they must miss. Well, if the Emperor could have obliged them by prolonging his existence for ten or twenty years, no doubt he would. When it comes to dying, which of us would not put back the clock?

* * *

The silver wedding has suggested many pretty novelties to charm the eye or the heart, or, perhaps, more truly, the money from our purses. For one of the dinner parties, which was to be on Saturday, I saw such pretty candle shades in silver lace paper lined with pink, and with the daintiest set of Prince of Wales's feathers in white tissue paper as an ornament for one side. Silver lace and silver mixed ribbons also take a prominent part in millinery. At Gorridges, I saw a lady's cap of silver lace and soft pale pink ribbon that was really beautiful—a symphony in pink and silver as Whistler would have put it.

* * *

Then there are brocaded silks, with silver interwoven in broad rich bars, which are simply gorgeous; and for those whose tastes are not so showy there are silver tissue trimmings, which on rich plain materials are equally nice. Silver bobs and bells and fallalleries (I do not know any better term for the falling ornaments that those clever French modistes put to keep an awkward, or loosely draped corner in place) are a great finish to the rich silks or poplins that are now worn. I saw a beautiful court dress of faint salmon pink poplin trimmed with silver bobby fringe. The train of the same shade was of poplin also, but brocaded silver and silk and edged with fine silver cord, which was just sufficient to give the edge a finish.

* * *

The shops have become bewilderingly pretty since the mild west wind has brought us, at least, a promise of spring. Children's things mostly in white or cream are especially nice this year. A little coat of white camel's hair and a white felt hat with a fluffy brim and three white ostrich tips, was, I thought, quite an ideal costume for a sturdy little man of two. But when I remembered London smuts, I owned that it was purely an ideal costume, unless the sturdy man would be content to [illegible] life from under a glass shade, or from behind some such [illegible] as is used by Bellman and Ivey to protect the fragile delicate purity of their pretty statuettes. Frocks and pinafores for little girls are to be had in every fashion, the only fault being that they were quite too nice to be worn by any liberty loving little lass who did not value sitting in state all day, and bidding goodbye for ever to the delights of possessing jammy or honied little paws. I daresay, little girls of the present day are too virtuous to care for scrambling and climbing and tumbling about regardless of consequences, still I cannot help pitying them when they are given clothes that are (to put it mildly) too fine for their state in life. In the bygone days, when I was a small, and I think, not a very naughty child at school, I remember that I hated Sunday, not because I had to sit still in church, though that was as irksome to me as to most children, I daresay, but for the simple reason that in my Sunday frock and my gorgeous alpaca apron braided in red wavy lines—picture it, ye æsthetic mothers of the present,—I felt too grand for this world. Since those days, when I hated to exchange my soft old sun bonnet for the stately magnificence of a Leghorn hat, I have always had a sincere pity for children whose fate it was to be dressed too grandly.

* * *

It is something of the same feeling that makes me lenient in my views on the vexed question of how we should spend the Sunday; and though I prefer to see the masses with their faces washed and their clothes trim, I confess to a feeling of sympathy with the poor worker who chooses to take his Sunday's rest with his face unwashed, his hair untrimmed and in his everyday suit. How the classes take their pleasure is also quite their own affair.

* * *

I had a very religious friend of the persuasion called (I do not know the why or wherefore) Darbyite, and she thought roast mutton sinful on the Sabbath, so she always ate it boiled. Some go even further in their way of keeping Sunday holy, and cook nothing. So it is a day of rest truly, and perhaps also a day of penance. In these days of patent firelights and gas stoves, one cannot help thinking with pity of that unfortunate man in the Old Testament, who came to an untimely end because he forgot to gather sticks for his fire until the Sabbath day. Poor man; his misfortune was to have been born too soon. If we, bishops or laity, had been in his place, I am afraid we should have shared the same fate. So let us not be too hard on people who differ from us in thoughts or deeds. If some find drawing room music more soothing than ecclesiastical performances, why, let them enjoy it. It is only a question of a different kind of noise. If some like to be drummed into Paradise to the discord of a Salvation band there is nothing to prevent them indulging in the luxury. What is the real use of some hymn tunes is a huge devotional to other people, and whether it be the jingle of tambourines, the clacking of castanets, the solemn strains of Mozart's masses, or Hymns Ancient and Modern, let every one suit himself, Sunday or Monday, without prejudice.

* * *

The discussion of the Bishops at Convocation on the observance of Sunday informed me of one thing which I had not thought about before. The bishops, it appears, read the Society papers. Well, I confess I am surprised at them to spend their time over such twaddle, such uncharitable, irreverent, disloyal twaddle as the so-called Society papers write. That rose pink weekly called *Modern Society* is alone enough to corrupt an army of bishops, and when I think of the hordes of others, blue, green, white, and yellow, all more or less audaciously and impertinently naughty, I am sorry for those who spend their time in reading them.

* * *

We spent a very pleasant virtuous afternoon yesterday at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, where the third *matinee* of Little Lord Fauntleroy was given. The play suggested by Mrs. F. Burnett's story and written by G. V. Seebohm is one of the simplest and most innocent of little comedies. There are no poisons, no murders, no villains even, nothing but the ill-temper of an old duke to give piquancy to the charm of good acting. Cedric Errol, little Lord Fauntleroy, whose father had been disinherited for marrying a young American, is just ten when the play opens. He is a pretty childlike boy with old fashioned talk and young American notions on republicanism and the other questions of the day, and when he hears that he has a grandfather an Earl he is greatly upset by what he considers the degradation, as he has always understood [illegible] to be republicans. Fall [illegible] is wicked and degenerate in these times. As his uncles meet with untimely deaths, the Earl of Dorincourt sends his family solicitor to America for the boy, and undertakes to educate him and give his mother an allowance if she will consent to the separation. Mrs. Errol will not give up the boy, so the solicitor arranges that she should personate his nurse, as the Earl of Dorincourt will not tolerate Mrs. Errol's presence. Little Lord Fauntleroy charms his testy old grandfather, and begins himself to see that Earls are not so black as they are painted. When they have grown mutually attached, the Earl grows jealous of the boy's love for his nurse, and orders her away, then there is the discovery of the deception practised by her and the lawyer, and every thing looks black for a time, but the pleasant boy makes peace, and every thing is arranged happily. The weak part of the play is that the plot is made plain at the end of the second act, and then there has to be a supplementary plot introduced to keep interest to the finish. Mr. C. W. Somerset acted the Earl of Dorincourt very cleverly. Miss Annie Hughes as little Lord Fauntleroy was also capital, and in a black velvet suit, deep crochet collar and cuffs, soft crimson sash and long fair curls she made a pretty slim boy who did not look much over his supposed age. Miss Mary Rorke looked charming as Mrs. Errol in a goblin grey dress of cashmere with an under-dress of moiré silk. Her bodice shewed the moire silk in a V. shape in front, and with a turn down collar and tura up cuffs to relieve the simplicity of the make. Her acting was very quiet and pleasing, and her grief in parting with her boy was well rendered. Sometimes the deep tones of her voice are a little startling, a surprise, just as Mary Anderson's are, until you get used to them.

* * *

The theatre was full of actors come from the other theatres to take their pleasure in looking on. A strange fancy, but not an unusual one, even in other walks of life. I heard of a conductor on one of our tram-lines who asked and obtained leave to take his three weeks' holiday riding in the tramcar that he personally conducted every other day of his life. Use is second nature people say. The prisoner of Chillon got used to his prison and his spiders. Perhaps the Nationalists would grow fond of theirs if they were left there long enough.

* * *

I hear that Mr. Blunt is looking very worn from his short experience of an Irish prison. On Wednesday, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Blunt's solicitor, held a reception in honour of his release. There were about two hundred of the Nationalist persuasion there, and I hear that Lady Anne and Mr. Blunt and everybody talked and enjoyed to their heart's content.

* * *

"One hundred days in Europe," by Oliver Wendall Holmes, is a disappointment after his other books, though it does not pretend to be like his other books, a thing to be read for its quality. It seems to be merely an acknowledgment of the hospitality which was showered on him in England, and gratitude towards his entertainers makes him reticent on many subjects that would have made his book interesting. I would have liked his opinions frankly given, the opinion of the greater lion on the points of the lesser lions who were doing the honours. I daresay, he did not get time to form many opinions, he was so lionized during his short stay in England. I asked a gentleman who met him, how did he like London. "Got too much of it, I think," said my friend. At least his saying "In the old times in travelling they changed the horses, now they change the postilions" looked as if he felt himself an over-worked beast of burden.

* * *

To be a lion is no doubt very gratifying if people are particular as to the quality of their lions, but any American lion is grateful to the English public now, be he Buffalo Bill or Sullivan the Cruiser, and this makes the compliment a little less "chic," shall I say, than compliments payed to O. W. Holmes should be.

DEPARTURE OF THE PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

H. E. Hajee Mirza Hoosein Kuli Khan, the Persian Consul-General, left Bombay yesterday afternoon on his way to Persia to take up a higher appointment in Teheran. At the invitation of Mr. Ardasir Dustoor Camdinna, honorary secretary of the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Committee, a large member of Parsees and Persian Zoroastrians met at the Apollo Bunder to wish his Excellency *bon voyage*. A number of the leading Moguls of Bombay were also present. Shortly after 5 p.m., the Consul-General, accompanied by the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Mr. Muncherjee M. Nariolwalla, drove over to the Bunder and was received with cheers by those present to meet him, among whom were Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Harkisondas Narotumdas, Noormahomed Jairajhoy Peerbhoy, N. M. Wadia, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Sett, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Vuudrawundas Purshotumdas, Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawalla, Cowasjee Eduljee Kanga, Runchordas Vundrawundas, Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia, Jewanjee Jamsetjee Modi, Perozshaw Rustomjee, Ardasir Dustoor Camdinna, Cursetjee Dinshaw Khumbatta, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, N. R. Ranina, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, C. D. Furdoonjee, Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, Dhunjeesha M. Karaka, K. N. Kabrajee, Ardasir D. Moonshee, Cursetjee P. Powalla, Hormusjee M. Nariolwalla, Pallonjee Framjee Mehta, Dhunjeebhoy R. Rana, Festonjee D. Coorlawalla, Dr. Rustomjee N. Jamina, Aga Abdool Hoosein Shirazee, Hajee Ali Bebanee, Hajee Mahomed Hoosein Nemazee, Hajee Mahomed Khazrani, Hajee Mahomed Currim Ispahanee, Goolam Hossein Awal Hoosein, Ardasir C. Cama, C. J. Khumbatta, &c. The Consul-General shook hands with many of those present, and then received an address from the Persian Zoroastrians who had attended at the Bunder for the purpose of presenting it, and made a suitable reply to it. Many garlands and bouquets of flowers were presented to his Excellency, who then left the Bunder for the steamer Henry Bolckow in a steam launch placed at his disposal by Mr. C. J. Khumbatta, and was repeatedly cheered as he left the shore.

CURSETJEE SUKLAJEE STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Yesterday morning the Commissioner of Police went over Cursetjee Suklajee Street, as I understand, with a view to ascertain whether the deserted houses have been occupied or not. It appears Government has inquired about it with the intention that if the street is still left untenanted, it may be reopened for the women who were driven from it. I hope the Government will be informed of the fact that, with the exception of two or three chawls occupied by chamars and shoemakers of the lowest [illegible] one and all the houses have been lying untenanted, the locality having [illegible] name owing to its occupation by the women for nearly a quarter of a century, so that no respectable people will live there, although the houses are offered at nominal rents.

Yours, &c.,

March 29. CITIZEN.

MILITARY NEWS.

The leave granted to Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Fagan 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been cancelled.

Surgeon H. P. Jervis, I. M. S., in medical charge of the 7th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India for one year on private affairs.

Lieutenant Reginald Percy Congreve Schneider, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

Captain H. R. D. Thomas, S.C., Squadron Officer, 4th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

Surgeon-Major W. F. Knapp has retired.

Colonel C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., R.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Officiating Superintending Engineer, Central Division, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months.

Captain R. S. Brown has been appointed to be a Major in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Colonel W. M. Willoughby, C.S.I., has been permitted to proceed to England.

Lieut. H. S. Hazelgrove, S.C., has been appointed to be Assistant Commissary-General, second class, on probation.

The following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Captain O. E. Wheeler, Leicestershire Regiment; Lieutenant Davidson, Royal Scots Fusiliers To 2nd Battalions.—2nd Lieutenant Ainslie, Royal Scots Fusiliers; 2nd Lieutenant Anderson, Leicestershire Regiment; Captain Jameson, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieutenants Rooke and Rooke, Wiltshire Regiment; Captain Hope, King's Own Scottish Borderers; Captain James, Royal Lancaster Regiment. To 4th Battalion—Quartermaster Mannion, Connaught Rangers.

Captain T. Johnston, R. A., has been ordered home to join H-1 Battery into which he has been promoted.

Lieutenant Simmons, Royal Engineers, Military Works Department, is posted to Karachi for submarine mining duty, relieving Lieutenant Rice, whose tour of duty has expired.

Captain Onslow, R. E., on return from furlough, is attached to the Military Works Department and posted to Aden.

Surgeon Kerr is appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 34th Pioneers, *vice* Dr. Deakin, officiating as Medical Storekeeper, Mecan Meer.

It is notified for general information that officers proceeding on duty to and from Nowgong in Bundlecund and stations accessible by railwayare to travel *viâ* Jhansi, Chowra, and Cawnpore. Small parties of troops will continue to use the Nowgong-Banda-Futtehpore route until further orders.

The following officers have been detailed to attend the next course of garrison-instruction at the centres noted, with orders to report themselves on the 14th April, 1888:—At Kasauli,—Captains Keef and Gaisford, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Marshall, West Riding Regiment; Plowden, 5th Bengal Cavalry; Read, 5th Bengal Infantry; and Lieutenants Younghusband, 1st Dragoon Guards; and Cooper, 7th Dragoon Guards. At Dalhousie—Captains Lowry, 1st Dragoon Guards; Gavin, Royal Irish Regiment; Elton, Connaught Rangers; Fasken, 3rd Sikhs; Brownlow, and Paul, 6th Bengal Cavalry; and Lieutenants Bates, 1st Dragoon Guards; Birch, R. A.; Tuite, Northumberland Fusiliers; Rawlinson, King's Royal Rifle Corps; and Barnard, Royal Irish Fusiliers. At Kirpa Tal—Captains Short, Leinster Regiment; Atkinson, 13th Bengal Lancers; Rivett-Carnac, 19th Bengal Lancers; Downes, 11th Bengal Infantry; Angelo, 12th Bengal Infantry; and Lyster, 1st Battalion, 3rd Goorkhas; and Lieutenants D'Aguilar, 17th Lancers; Tempier, Lincolnshire Regiment; Mantell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Farquharson, East Surrey Regiment; and Evans-Combe, Leinster Regiment. At Ranikhet—Captain Hughes, East Kent Regiment, and Lieutenants Anderson, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Thoyts, 8th Hussars; Greene, East Kent Regiment; Hale, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Webb, Leicestershire Regiment; Blosse, King's Own Scottish Borderers; Vicars, Scottish Rifles; and Stopford, Derbyshire Regiment.

The families of the East Yorkshire Light Infantry, that were left behind on account of an epidemic that had broken out among them, sail for Aden by the P. & O. s.s. Assam, to-day.

Mr. T. M. Cotgrave, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, has been allowed furlough for eighteen months from the 10th April.

Extension of furlough has been allowed to Surgeon H. McColman, Civil Surgeon, Buttaeghorry, for six months.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

Our London correspondent writes:—

The proceedings in Parliament this week, though not exciting, have not been without importance. Lord Randolph Churchill has been the central figure, and if we were not all absorbed by the death of the Emperor of Germany his lordship's action last night would be the principal topic of discussion. A few nights ago in a discussion on the new procedure rules he reminded his successor in the leadership of the House that all ministries are mortal, and his attitude in regard to Sir Walter Bartlelot's motion gives some colour to the report which one hears so often, that in his heart he wishes for the downfall of the Government. Sir W. Bartlelot asked for a Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the military requirements for the protection of the Empire. The arguments used by him and the distinguished officers who also spoke on Monday night, made a great impression on the House. Lord Randolph Churchill was an attentive listener throughout the debate, and it was anticipated that he would deliver his soul before the sitting terminated. At the last moment, however, somewhat to the annoyance of Mr. Smith, Lord Randolph decided to adjourn the debate, and defer his remarks until Thursday. He had a full House, but there was comparatively little enthusiasm displayed. As one of this evening's papers point out, the Tories, wanting to see which way the cat jumps, were afraid to cheer him, and the Liberals abstained from doing so, lest it should have the effect of moderating his censure of the Government. The general opinion is that although the front Opposition bench backed up the line adopted by the Cabinet, the proceedings last night cannot fail to be damaging to the stability of the Ministry. Contrary to expectation Sir W. Bartlelot and his friends have displayed a great deal of independence in this matter. The Government confidently expected that the motion would be quietly withdrawn after "the Colonels" had given vent to their feelings; but this they did not seem at all inclined to do. Between Monday night and Thursday there was a good deal of private discussion among the members dissatisfied with the present state of things, and the majority seemed desirous that the resolution should be pushed to a division. The Government, seeing how matters were going, became alarmed, and on Thursday, a few hours before the debate was resumed, made overtures to the malcontents through Mr. Smith. What it was the Right Hon. gentleman exactly proposed we do not know. Mr. Smith's version is not accepted by Sir W. Bartlelot and his supporters, and when the House broke up last night members went away in ignorance as to whether the Government had agreed to appoint a Royal Commission with certain limited powers or a Parliamentary Committee to inquire into the administration of the War Office. The *Standard*, which cannot be accused of any wish to play into the hands of Lord Randolph, charges the Government with having committed a "discreditable blunder," and although this may be too strong a phrase to use in the circumstances it cannot be denied that they showed a lamentable want of tact in dealing with the question.

This afternoon Mr. Goschen is explaining his proposals for the conversion of the debt, and later in the sitting Mr. Labouchere is to perform the congenial task of trying to prove that the House of Lords as it at present exists ought to be abolished. But Mr. Labouchere is not the only opponent of the Upper House. We are all in favour, if not of ending, at any rate of mending, the House of Lords, and it is significant of the great change in public opinion on this subject that has taken place during the past few years that one Conservative member, your late visitor Mr. Curzon, has put down an amendment in favour of reforming and modifying the hereditary principle and that another member, sitting on the same side of the House of Lords, intends to move an amendment affirming the desirability of excluding from the House of Lords hereditary members who have been convicted of crime, or who have been bankrupt, or whose conduct is of such a nature as in the judgment of their peers to cause scandal.

The publication, among the letters of General Gordon which his sister has sent to the press, of two letters from the Queen has caused a mild excitement. For the first time, perhaps, during her reign the Queen has allowed adverse criticisms from her pen of a Minister's action to be published. The point of greatest significance in this connection is, perhaps, the silence to the time of this writing of all the London morning papers, save the *Daily News* of yesterday. The tone, which is a very severe one, considering the quarter whence it comes, is held to be directed against Mr. Gladstone, and to afford another proof of the dislike felt regarding him in the most exalted quarters. But, as men are beginning to say to one another, Mr. Gladstone was not consulted by his colleagues before Gordon was sent on his mission to Khartoum, and does he never approved of the step, although he accepted the acts of his colleagues. If there were delay in sending out the expedition to relieve Soudan the fault, it is alleged, lay with the War Minister of the day, Lord Hartington, and not with the Premier. That there was fault at all Lord Hartington's friends will not allow, and they point to the very powerful speech he made at the time when all the circumstances were fresh in men's minds as his lordship's vindication. A Conservative, as staunch to his creed as any man I know, strongly condemned in a public place yesterday, the impolicy and unfairness of publishing the Queen's opinion on such a matter. I imagine the subject is one which will grow in interest, and that the weekly journals of to-morrow will set the stone a-rolling. Should no great crisis absorb men's attention the publication of the letters will lead to some commotion. They are certain to cause much soreness of heart, and give rise to no little bitterness of spirit.

Although the proceedings were of a semi-private character and invitations were only sent to personal friends, the ceremony of unveiling the memorial of the late Sir Bartle Frere, in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, which took place on Saturday, brought together a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Amongst those present I noticed Sir Harry Verney, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Lewis Pelly, M.P., Sir W. G. Hunter, M.P., Sir Charles Turner, General Godfrey Clerk and many other well-known Anglo-Indians. Your presidency was not quite so largely represented as I expected to find it, but the early hour fixed for the ceremony doubtless kept away many who would otherwise have been there to join in this tribute to the memory of a statesman whose name is inseparably connected with Bombay. The proceedings were brief and consisted of the reading of a few prayers suitable to the occasion and the singing of the hymn, beginning "The Son of God goes forth to war." In the course of the service the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Wordsworth, formally handed over the memorial to the Chapter, on whose behalf it was accepted by the Rev. Canon Scott Holland. It has been erected, as the inscription mentions, by the widow, children and other kinsmen of Sir Bartle Frere, and is constructed of alabaster, inlaid with red Numidian marble. The style is renaissance, the design extremely artistic, and the workmanship faultless. Altogether it forms one of the handsomest monuments in the crypt, and everybody who has seen it declares that it is worthy of the man and the place. The public memorial, a statue, is to be placed in the beautiful gardens on the Thames embankment, in front of the National Liberal Club, and not far from the statue of Outram. It was to have been put up and unveiled last summer by the Prince of Wales, but owing to the number of Jubilee statues of her Majesty that had to be cast, the function had to be postponed. I am told that the foundations will shortly be commenced, and in a few months, therefore, the statue ought to be in its place.

I am not, I trust, guilty of any breach of decorum, or violating any canon of Press etiquette, in identifying Mr. Justice Scott, of the Bombay High Court, with "A Bombay correspondent" of the *Times*, who contributed two-and-a-half columns of most interesting particulars respecting Ceylon to last Saturday's issue of that paper. On a previous occasion or occasions Mr. Scott, under his own name, I believe, described a visit to Ceylon and expressed views almost identical with those in the communication I now refer to. Your broad-minded and most worthy judge finds that Ceylon has not in the past been governed so much in the interests of the Ceylonese as of the Anglo-Ceylonese, and gives proof of what he asserts. In saying this he is in agreement with those who know anything of the real state of the island. He is also a bit of a Constitution-maker, for he would reform the Legislative Council (it sadly needs reform of some kind) and indicates the manner in which he would provide for representation. One is always interested in proposals which have for their object the redressing of human wrongs, and that in itself might be a reason for my mentioning this kindly interest in Ceylon taken by an Indian judge. But as a matter of fact, if I may be pardoned the reference, I felt an interest in his legislative offspring, because I myself twelve years ago was the parent of a legislative bantling in the same island and respecting the same institution, and on very much the same grounds. Only mine was a finer child than the judge's, inasmuch as (if I understand him rightly) he would be content with a reformed Council containing (perhaps) twenty members. I suggested one of forty, and planned the constituencies with a little more of detail than he has given us. The paper of the *Calcutta Review* of a dozen or more years ago from the cemetery in which my interesting infant was buried. There is, I fear, no resurrection for such departed ones, however "lovely in their lives" their partial parents may have thought them. I go back to Mr. Justice Scott's communication and express it as my humble opinion that the Colonial Office and the Government of Ceylon will do well to give heed to the criticisms he has plainly and fairly set forth, and to lose no time in remedying the wrongs described.

The public are as much interested in all that concerns newspapers as in anything produced for their benefit—that is, allowing newspapers to be a benefit; English journalists are imitating members of other professions and occupations and are forming what may grow into a Trades' Union. There are "Society" journalists now as there are "Society" printers,—the word "Society" having nothing to do with the *raison d'etre* of journals of the gossippy class. A National Association of Journalists is four years old and is a sturdy creature. Hitherto it has been under the presidency of Sir Algernon Borthwick, but is now presided over by Mr. H. G. Reid, an equally well-known journalist, on the other side of politics—except that the Association knows no politics; it has to do with pressmen as pressmen and not as press politicians. Well, I mention this Association because it will soon, probably, be the creator of degrees and will enable capable journalists to be described by mystic letters denoting their craft and their proficiency in it. The journalists in conference assembled have determined to establish an Incorporated Institute under a Charter and the Central Executive is ordered to prepare a scheme and to submit it for discussion a few months hence. If this is adopted then newspaper readers may look forward to a time when the feuds of the physicians and the quacks will become characteristic of journalism, and they will be solemnly informed that So-and-so's paper is unworthy of support because its conductor is not a member of the Institute, nor a professional journalist, only an amateur and a quack! Anything that makes a better journalists and leads to a more scientific and philosophic and statesmanlike discussion of public questions cannot fail to be a great gain to the common weal. English journalists are a large-hearted (I say large-hearted in this connection, and not large-minded, advisedly) set of fellows. At their last conference by 384 votes against 325 they made lady journalists eligible for membership of the Association. It is said that twenty lady members will at once join. Mrs. Crawford, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, and Miss Young, a sub-editress on the staff of the *Central News*, were mentioned as ladies who adorned their calling. I see, in the burning of a newspaper office a day or two ago at Springfield, Mass, the Society Editress of the paper was, with some of her male colleagues, burnt to death. If ladies stick to their duty even amid flames I don't see why they should not be recognised as worthy members of the craft when offices are not blazing.

REVIEWS.

FOUR MILITARY HANDBOOKS.

A "Catechism of Military Training" by Captain Marryat, published by Gale and Polden, of Chatham, is one of the best handbooks of its size that we have seen, and we recommend it to all young officers, and especially to those who, like Volunteers, wish to get the cream of military science, without being able to afford time to wade through a number of books, and to acquire a quantity of knowledge they will never require to use. It is divided into four sections each for a week's training. The first week comprises all company duties in action and at drill, escorts, convoys, and the general working of infantry with the three arms, and the supply of ammunition. In the chapter on "fire discipline" it lays down that rapid independent firing should be given at short range, only last a few minutes, and be as hot as possible, but that the men should only fire from six to nine shots a minute each. What a reflection this is on the present craze for repeating rifles and rapid fire. Moreover, in the chapter on "supply of ammunition," it states that the first supply of ammunition is only 480 rounds per man, and that would not last ten minutes with a magazine rifle. The second week treats of marches, hasty intrenchments, advanced and rear guards, &c. The drawing of shelter trenches are good and give just the ones required without any of the more difficult kinds shown in the manuals, and the rules given them clearly so that they can be easily learnt. The description of the way to prepare houses for defence is also good and to the point, giving just what a company officer would require to know. The third week is given up to reconnoitring and outposts, and is full of information. One specially good point is the answer given to the question "When a patrol suddenly comes across a sentry or party of the enemy during the night and is challenged what should be their action?" Which is given as "They should halt and remain motionless without replying in hopes of the enemy thinking himself mistaken in the darkness. If seen, however, they should try to make good their retreat, or they might try to seize and carry off the sentry, especially if one of the party can speak the enemy's language and get near him." This is a good instance of the careful way in which the book is written. The fourth week deals with all the things not treated of before, such as camping, construction of field kitchens, bivouacs, marching and even knotting. We think, however, that the rule the author lays down to the effect that in a standing camp tents should be struck and repitched every two days is somewhat unnecessary and harassing. The Plan of a field kitchen as well as those of latrines are practicable working drawings, as is also that of the barrel filter. The knots, though well explained, are not very clearly drawn, the different ropes not being distinct enough. The book is, however, excellent, and we strongly recommend it to our military readers.

The "Guide to Official Letter Writing" is a most useful little work, and forms one of Gale and Polden's military series. Although only professing to be intended for the use of non-commissioned officers going up for their first-class certificates, it is, in reality, above that, the hints on precis writing, especially, being clear, concise and to the point. Any one with a little common sense could learn to write a precis after studying this little book. The simple rules for spelling are also very good and might be taken to heart by many in high positions, spelling not always being an Englishman's strong point, however well educated, or, rather, highly educated. Full directions are also given for official letter writing, punctuation, manner of addressing persons of rank, &c., while the remarks on handwriting are worthy of study. The author appears to have been a schoolmaster in the Guards, as nearly all his specimens of orders are taken from the Guards' Order Book, a fact that somewhat detracts from its value, on account of the slight difference between the arrangements of the Brigade and other regiments. The little list of military words with their derivations which ends the book is the most interesting part to the general readers, though the author does not go far enough back. For instance, "barrack" is derived from the Gaelic "barrachad," a hut, the Italian "baracca," being no nearer the original than the English word "bullet" is derived from the Latin "balla," a bubble, and not from the French "boulet." "Drill," though derived from the Saxon "thirlian," to bore, is used because of the frequent wheelings in drill, and not because the drill has to be bored into the recruits. While "skirmish" is from the old German "scirmen," to defend, and not from "scaramuccia." The book is well worth studying.

Captain Blomfield's little handbook on the "Elements of Minor Tactics for the use of Volunteers" is not a bad little treatise in its way, but we doubt if it is wanted. It is chiefly "Clery" boiled down, and Volunteer officers would do better to read Clery at first hand, rather than this epitome of him. It does not bring the whole subject nearer to the student, nor does it solely deal with one special subject, such as company manœuvres or anything of that kind. The author's suggestion that ex-poachers make the best patrollers is not a bad one, though we hope the supply does not equal the demand, and the author is a little mixed about military maps. Having first stated that the English Volunteer does not require any knowledge of military topography, and as he will always be able to use the large scale ordnance maps, he gives careful instructions about road reports and sketches, and also about drawing maps to a different scale. In this latter attempt he falls into a terrible blunder, for in teaching the Volunteer how to draw on a scale of two inches to a mile a map which is on a scale of one inch to a mile, he says the rectangular figure enclosing the sketch must be drawn "exactly twice the size" of the 1-inch to a mile rectangle to admit of a 2-inch to a mile rectangle. This is wrong, for the new sketch must be four times as big, for it is twice as big in each

incurred, without the sanction of the Corporation. No transfers can take place without the knowledge of the Corporation. The Corporation will find in the Bill what are its obligatory and its discretionary duties. The Standing Committee will bring the controlling power of the Corporation to bear more directly on the executive without preventing or unduly hampering energetic action, and it will also intervene, as the delegate of the Corporation, between the Commissioner and the public in the many matters of executive detail, in which private interests are likely to be considerably affected. Through this committee the Corporation will exercise the special control which cannot be exercised by large deliberative assemblies. Subject to the general and the special check of the Corporation and of the Standing Committee, the Commissioner will have to conduct the executive operations without any minute interference which could only do harm. The Bill having clearly defined the duties of the Municipal authorities, it is simply an academic question how far the Bill is in accordance with the various theories which obtain on the subject. It would not be correct to say that there are three co-ordinate authorities, because it is obvious that the Corporation has legislative powers, and powers of imposing taxation and of sanctioning expenditure which the others have not. Neither is it correct to speak of the Municipal Commissioner as only the servant of the Corporation, though he must carry out its commands, designs and desires in the sphere prescribed by law because those are not his only duties, and the law imposes on him other statutory duties to be performed on his own responsibility. The Commissioner is a servant of the public, in the same way that I am a servant of the public. For instance, in framing a by-law, the Commissioner will execute the will of the superior legislature; in carrying out a by-law adopted or amended by the Corporation, he will act under the provisions of the subordinate legislature after they have exercised their statutory function. To the ratepayers the relative superiority of these organic functions is of no importance whatever. To them it matters not whether the by-laws are clear, and whether they are framed by a person who has thorough administrative experience and knowledge of their wants. By-laws framed and passed in this way will satisfy Mill's conditions of good Government, "secure, as far as they can be made compatible, the great advantage of the conduct of affairs by skilled persons, bred to it as an intellectual profession, along with that of a general control vested in, and seriously exercised by, bodies representative of the entire people." The functions of a representative assembly, such as the Corporation, are superintendence and check; administrative work, on the other hand, can only be done by those who have been trained to it. Unless "the line of separation is recognised" between general, special superintendence and administrative work, as Mill points out, the ratepayers, for whose benefit both the Corporation and the Commissioner are called into existence, will not have their interests properly looked after. The appointment by Government of the Municipal Commissioner does not affect his character as a Municipal authority. He does not thereby become, if he was not before, or continue to be, a servant of Government. His position will be substantially the same as that of officials who are lent by Government to Native States. He will not receive any instructions from Government except in the cases as provided by this Bill, and Government will have to pay a scrupulous regard to his independence. Any other interpretation of this Bill would be erroneous. Incidentally I may bring to notice that in past Government have very seldom given any orders to the Municipal Commissioner: twice in 1878, once in 1880, once in 1881, once in 1882, twice in 1884, in which year he was also twice asked for information. The interference of Government with the affairs of the Corporation is limited to the occasions and to the manner in which it can be exercised under the Bill. There is not the slightest inclination on the part of Government to oversight these duties. The Municipal Commissioner does not represent or commit Government by anything he says or does. He must—in order to serve the ratepayers satisfactorily—have the discretion, the qualified freedom of action which the exercise of executive authority implies. Government gave effect on that point to what they understood to be the wishes of the Corporation as expressed in their letters of 10th October 1884 and of 5th March 1886. The Commissioner appointed by Government was retained at the express desire of the Corporation, and the Hon. Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, who speaks with authority on the subject, has in the sitting of March 17th accentuated the necessity of retaining this officer, and again in to-day's sitting, as well as the Honble Mr. Telang, and opposed the delegation of executive powers to committees. In the opinion of those who are best qualified by long experience of municipal affairs to determine how work could be most efficiently performed, it was unwise to make a change in this direction, and assimilate our Municipality with mofussil municipalities. The Bill is not the Bill which was originally intended by Government. The Bill does not give the power which Government intended to confer on the Standing Committee, of undertaking executive functions, and of delegating such functions to working committees, each of which was to consist of such a limited number of members as would ensure methodical and continuous transaction of business in a prompt and practical manner. Government were quite prepared to entrust executive details to these working committees, having the co-operation of a full-time official. The delegation of this official, his position with regard to those working committees, were points open to discussion and modification, but the principle itself—delegation of executive authority to working committees—was rejected by the Corporation, and Government therefore abandoned it. They never at any time approached the subject matter of the Bill with any foregone conclusions, and wishing only to create a machinery which would work with a minimum of friction, they authorised the framers of the first Bill to withdraw it and to substitute for it a measure based, as regards the main features of the constitution, on the lines which the Corporation indicated would be acceptable to them. Government has mainly had in view to give by this Bill to the ratepayers the greatest security against extravagance and a wasteful administration. To the mode of election of the representatives of the ratepayers' interests no exception has been taken. The Bill recognises that these representatives are responsible for the good government of the city. A number of duties are imposed on them, which it would be impossible for them in their corporate capacity to fulfil in detail. They are obviously a deliberative assembly, and the result of their deliberations will naturally assume the shape of by-laws, resolutions or instructions, the execution of which must be left to another authority. Their constitution prohibits the performance of administrative duties which no representative assembly in any country has ever dreamt of undertaking. They, like all other legislative assemblies, influence control, direct the administration by giving or witholding funds for certain purposes, but they are not and cannot be administrative bodies. The same act of the legislature which creates them must, therefore, create other authorities for the purpose of carrying out the duties which the legislative and superintendent body cannot execute. These authorities are the Standing Committee and the Commissioner. Their duties are of a different kind and of a different nature. A clear separation of functions is intended, and it is by definitely recognizing this that effect will best be given to the law and the spirit of the law, and friction avoided between these various authorities. The Commissioner will have to exert himself in keeping expenditure down. This is the invariable tendency of specific departments, and those who represent them, is to press for increased expenditure. The Commissioner will, by his intimate acquaintance with administrative details, be able to resist this tendency. His resistance can only be successful if he has full control of the spending departments and if he has the support of the Standing Committee and of the Corporation. When the Corporation and their late Chairman asked for a trained administrator, I suppose they had in view the necessity of central control in this respect, and of undivided responsibility for the utmost compaction of expenditure. A weak administrator will not have the courage to face the unpopularity of retrenchment, but a strong administrator will have no scruple in protecting public interests by dealing firmly with all attempts to expand the outlay of Municipal revenue. I do not think the ratepayers will have any reason to complain if a strong Commissioner is constantly on the alert scrutinizing minutely every demand on the Municipal purse. The Council will see that I have laid great stress on securing economy by attention to minor executive details. For this reason, frame your estimates as carefully as you like, have a perfectly rigid system of audit as we have created by this Bill, unless the administrative agency has the knowledge and the will to enforce strict economy, the ratepayer will have to pay for unnecessary waste. The great difficulty in all branches of the administration is to secure administrators with a sensitive economic conscience. I need not point out that you also get your work done better. Supervision of expenditure in detail leads to supervision of work in detail. Wasteful work is scamped work. The great and main reason of the success of German administration in all departments is the constant application of skilled supervision to financial and administrative detail. *De minimis non curat lex* principle is absolutely incorrect in administrative matters. If the ratepayers want an economic administration they must insist on obtaining a Commissioner who will set the example to all branches of the Municipal administration to make the most of the available resources by making them go a long way. Nothing is more difficult than to prevent the curled growth of small items of expenditure and to deal with the plausible pretexts to which a weak administrator will not turn a deaf ear. The Commissioner has of course other functions, but I lay the greatest stress on his being what I should call the eye of the ratepayers. I am aware that there is another picture: a Commissioner less addicted to administrative duties and setting up as a local orator, detaining the Corporation by irrelevant speeches and rehearsing some of the speeches he used to make in former days at the Oxford Union. I can well conceive the terror with which the community beheld the possibility of seventy-two speeches from such an individual with his pockets filled with secret correspondence which he refused to produce. Whoever contemplated such a future certainly it was not Government. I need hardly say that the alarm felt on that score, due to the employment of words which possibly were open to the construction put upon them, but which were intruded to convey a different meaning, never had any foundation in fact. Efficient administration saving the ratepayers' money means constant hard work *in camera*, and it is for that object that Government lent the Municipality the services of a highly trained and competent officer not necessarily a Covenanted Civilian. Government certainly do not lend him for the purpose of developing his debating and oratorical powers if he has any. If he attends the debates of the Corporation and of the Standing Committee it will be to throw light on the details of the administration of which naturally his duties give him a full command. The Corporation, the Standing Committee, and the Commissioner are not authorities created by this Act to engage in a perpetual conflict, but to co-operate in getting the work done for the ratepayers whose property they are administering. The Bill does not proceed on theoretical and abstract lines, but on practical necessities, and it is an attempt to secure the highest degree of efficiency of administration guided and controlled by popular representation. I believe that the revised machinery created by this Bill will be found adapted to the enlarged functions which it has to perform. If our successors introduce an executive of committees with or without a responsible head, of the executive they will try the experiment which has been rejected, but it is quite possible that the principle of individual responsibility may gain ground and be welcomed even by the ratepayers of the larger mofussil municipalities, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta will, if the misfortune should befal him of having to deal with another Bill of this dimension, still adhere to his first love. The Bill will, after the great attention which has been given to this subject by the Select Committee, the Council, and in this respect more especially by the Hon'ble Mr. Telang, I believe, give to the individual householder the amount of protection which he needs from unnecessary hardship. It also gives those powers which are required for the convenience of the public. The Bill does not satisfy the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, Government never expected it would, even if he had been drafted by those experts at home whose merits our learned colleague invariably proclaims; but I confess that to a Philistine like myself it is much more intelligible than the records of the English Statute Book which the legal sibyls alone can interpret. It would I think be ungracious not to recognize the amount of research and labour which has been bestowed on its technical parts by Mr. Ollivant and by my hon'ble friend, the mover, whose courtesy, knowledge and conciliatory disposition, both in committee on the Select Committee and in this Council have had reason to admire throughout. To the Select Committee our best thanks are due, more especially to the Acting Advocate-General, whose views—though diametrically opposed to those of our learned colleague whose place he was temporarily filling—were, I am informed, laid before that Committee with great talent and to whom several improvements are due. I shall have no hesitation in sending this Bill to Professor Gneist, the greatest living authority on local government legislation, and I am sure that the members of various legislative bodies will envy us the businesslike way in which we have dealt with this comprehensive measure. I appointed the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta on this Council so that we might have the benefit of his intimate knowledge of Municipal affairs in the Select Committee and in our debates. The hon'ble member has taken a considerable share in facilitating the passage and in the improvement of this Bill, which, I believe, meets his views, which, I take it, are representative of those of the community, though I may be permitted to add that his views were characterized by that independence of judgment which entitles a representative as distinct from a delegate. I do not think that it is required on my part to give any evidence of my wish to further local self-government. I may perhaps remind the Council of our action with reference to the Poona Municipality, and we certainly never for one moment thought that in this city there are not as abundant elements to secure good Municipal representation as in Poona. But I would further point to the fact that we have in this Bill made the Corporation largely responsible for the control of primary education. It would be unpardonable if Government handed over this great trust to a body in which they had a limited confidence. The Corporation has every reason to be proud of its responsibilities, but of those perhaps the most formidable is the organization of a system of primary education which will satisfy the wants of all sections of the community, and which will tend to the advantage of future generations in this city. The success of local self-government is tested in most countries by the character of the primary schools, and a strong emulation exists between their great towns. We invite the Corporation to join in this contest. It is a forward step. It gives to this bill the character of a progressive measure. We are confident that it will be attended with beneficial results. Another forward step has, to my regret, not been taken. Schedule X.—the town duties on grain, flour, ghee, timber and firewood—survives; it constitutes a blot which I hope the next amending Bill will remove. The local administration of Bombay has hitherto been conducted in a way which has excited the admiration of impartial and export critics who judge by results. To make sweeping charges in an organization which had produced these results would have been unstatesmanlike. A systematic measure of amendment and consolidation was the need of the hour. In maintaining a high standard of primary education, of sanitation, which Bombay owes in no small part to Deputy Surgeon-General Howlett, in improving the system of communications and of lighting in preserving open spaces, in the care of the sick, in giving increased facilities to trade by the reduction of town duties, the Corporation will find a noble field for its initiative and its energies. That it can rely on the cordial support of Government whenever it may require it need not add. Government has always taken and will always take a lively interest in the development of self-government in this city and in everything which can increase its unrivalled beauty for which nature has done so much and in all the Corporation's efforts to promote the welfare of its singularly privileged inhabitants.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

H. E. the President then adjourned the Council.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, Captain A. Symons, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Hon Justice Prinsep	Miss Steel
Mrs Prinsep	Capt Feiscott
Mrs Knox	Two Misses Lawrie
Mr and Mrs Heywood	Miss D White
Mrs Miles and two children	Miss Steinberg
Mr and Mrs Hobart, two children and infant	Capt Schneider
	Mr J Tod
Major Mason and Mrs McKay and child	Mr Jamsetjee Sorabjee Bhaunagree
Mrs Lloyd Wynne	Mr Framjee Pesonjee
Miss Little	Bhaugara
Mr Wilson	Mr H J Tore
Miss Stevenson	Mr Tulfnoll
Mr G H Barnard	Mr and Mrs H L Butcher
Mrs Corbellis and infant	and infant
Rev and Mrs Osborne and child	Mr F G Monsurrat
	Mr D Mair
Mrs Taylor and 2 children	Mr W Redman
Mr Allison	Dr Harvey
Mr J Mitchell	Mr and Mrs Slewellyer Rank
Mr Benson	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mrs M C Jacob	Mr Scott
Mrs E G Mouran and family	Col and Mrs Fichell
	Mr Parmonides
Mr A Pointon	Mrs Adams
Mr S O S Read	Lieut-Col C G Walter
Mr Mollet	Hon H Steel
Mrs G E Howes and infant	Col F E Wiggens
Mr Plumer and son	Mr Ashton
Col and Mrs Brown and family	Mr Beechall
	Col J D Macpherson
Mr J S Anderson	Col J C Doveton

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Archer	Lieut W Steuard
Hon H Maitland	Brigadier R G Steuart
Mr A W Chapman	Mr D J Burbridge
Mr W Weston	Mr Peter
Mr and Mrs Berry White	Mr J M Petrie
Mr C W Martin	Mr Burn
Mr A King	Mr Jess
Mr E Firth	Mrs Heald and child
Mr J Mackintosh	Miss Judon
Mr Gallie	Mr and Mrs Mason
Mr J Sturrock	Mr Auet

FOR SUEZ.

Mr D Seligman	Mr O Seligman

THE DAY OF REST.

(*With respectful compliments to the Bishop of Exeter*)

Hark! the voice of Mrs. Grundy, speaking out about the Sunday
And the Sabbath-breaking habits of "the smart."
In a holy consternation she appeals to Convocation,
And "petitions" from the bottom of her heart.
For she knows their naughty capers, having gathered from the papers
How the noble decorate the Day of Rest.
True religion undermining by unconscionably dining
With a wholly worldly appetite and zest.
She has heard they've no aversion to a Sabbath Day's excursion,
Down to Hurlingham or Richmond for a lark.
With a charitable shiver she observes them "up the river"
She has tracked their little footsteps in the Park.
But she thinks the Sunday reveal an invention of the Devil,
The most dangerous of soul-ensnaring plots
For herself she would be sorry to attend a Sunday concert;
She prefers to read the hymns of Dr. Watts.
'Tis her grief to find her "betters"—men of rank and men of letters—
Take a Sunday jaunt to Colonel Cody's show.
O! her soul is full of pity for a Sabbath-breaking city,
For she wonders where they all expect to go.
Then she wails. And approbation heaves the breast of Convocation;
Ho of "Exeter" is terribly distressed.
"'Tis an awful thing to think on," groans the pious voice of "Lincoln:"
"It will never do to let the matter rest."
And the heavy bleat of "London"—he would also see the fun done:
On his apron falls a sympathetic tear;
Indignation swells all gaitered at the Sabbath-desecrators,
Though he doesn't see his way to interfere.
Then a hearty peal of laughter from the people follows after,
Which their lordships are inadequate to quench;
For when Bishops, in a passion, run their heads against the fashion,
Fashion smiles to see the clutter on the Bench.
—*World.*

A PUNJABI military policeman is in trouble at Shwegyeen. He wounded and robbed a Shan trader about two months ago, deserting with his rifle and ammunition. He was apprehended at Yemethen, Upper Burma, and sent down for trial.

GREAT discontent is expressed in the Toungboo and Shwegyeen districts at the disarmament of the Karens who loyally assisted us two years ago during the rebellion there, and repeatedly rendered good service subsequently against dacoits. They feel intensely having to surrender their arms, and it is to be hoped that the Government will make many exceptions in cases of villages which have rendered us good service, nd which, with our present forces, we are unable to protect against dacoits.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Strathern, 1,851 tons, Captain T. White from Glasgow (Feb 27) arrived in Bombay harbour, laden with a general cargo, yesterday morning.

THE B.I.S.N. steamer Nuddea, 1,332 tons, Captain A.B. Lowe, arrived in sports yesterday morning from Calcutta, laden with a general cargo and with two deck passengers.

THE Adriatic steamship Peshwa, 1,330 tons, Captain J. Carson, arrived, laden with a general cargo and three deck passengers, from Calcutta, yesterday morning.

THE ship Talavera 1,723 tons, Captain J. Robson, and the brig R. Anna Maria, Captain Mc Poolley, cleared out yesterday, to sail to-day for Calcutta and Cajlon, respectively, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Pachumba, Captain J. W. Livingstone, which sails this morning for Karachi and the Kathiawad Coast has on board Mr. A. A. Conroy, a cabin passenger, and 63 deck for various ports.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Africa, 1,317 tons, Captain J. Cooper, with a general cargo sailed yesterday for Calcutta and the Coast ports, laden and the following passengers:—Lieutenant E. P. Reddok—for Cannanore; and 28 deck for Colombo and Mauritius.

THE s.s. Akaba, 2,472 tons, Captain J. C. Main from Cardiff, arrived in Bombay the evening before last laden with a cargo of 4,336 tons of coals and the following passengers:—Mr Thompson, Misses Rose and Kate and Masters Harry and Sydney Walley, and Mr. Nanda Lal Ghosh. She is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE s.s. Hindwara, 1,487 tons, Captain J Nash which arrived in port yesterday morning from Calcutta, had the following passengers and a general cargo on board:—Mr R G Gidop, from Colombo; Mr H Marriott, from Cannore; Mr and Mrs Hook and three children, from Mangalore; and fifty-three more on deck from various ports.

THE P. and O. steamer Assam, Captain G. W. F. Brown, will sail for Aden to-day. She is laden with a general cargo and has on board about 230 deck passengers, including about 90 military details which comprise 15 men, 15 women and 34 children belonging to the East Yorkshire Regiment, that were excluded from the troopship, which arrived that regiment to Aden, on account of an epidemic that had broken out among them.

THE RUBATTINO STEAMER.

THE following is a list of passengers booked per Italian mail steamer Raffaele Rubattino, Commander G. Morello, to sail on Sunday, 1st April 1888, at noon, for Naples and Genoa:—Major and Mrs. Harvey, and Mrs. J. Hompel, two infants and ayah, Major and Mrs. Aked, Mrs. Lever, Master Weedon, Misses Daenble, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fairlie Muir, C. S., and child, infant and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. E. Delius, Lieutenant-Colonel Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard, R. E., Mr. F. Ad. Assmann, Mr. and Miss W. Home, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Pope, Colonel and Mrs. E. Temple, Revd. Mr., Mrs. and Miss W. A. Duke and child, Mrs. and Miss Colonel B. Butcher, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dalgleish, child and one European nurse, Mr. Willoughby Woodward, Mrs. MacMullen, four children and ayah, Mr. J. H. Buchanan, Mr. H. Corwen, Mr. Haase, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Hatcher, two boys, infant and ayah, Major Davidson, Dr. L. Fernando Collaço, Colonel Mr., Mrs. and Miss Willoughby, Mrs. Peterson and four children, Miss Whish, A Parsee Gentleman, Mr. H. Rice, Mr. Rock, Mr. Howarth, Dr. and Miss Trimnell, Mr. Lang, Captain F. S. Lecky, Major Warren H. Frith, Mrs. E. Cassinello, Rev. Mother St. Lucia, and three Sisters.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Massilia	2758	S. D. Shallard	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Asia	3222	J. Harris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Hajeen	1542	Newey	C	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Manitoba	1380	R. G. Warrick	E	J. Mackintosh
,, Clan Macdonald	1717	W. J. Rule	F	S. Muir & Co.
,, Calco	1112	E. Elliott	G	S. Muir & Co.
,, Haverton	1043	J. Peters	H	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Huzara	1336	D. Campbell	K	M. Mackenzie.
,, City of Canterbury	2096	A. B. Gray	L	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
,, Bormida	1499	G. D. Dagnino	M	F. Bozzoni.
,, Arara	2855	Mackinlay	N	K. Nixon & Co.
,, China	1391	B. Fletcher	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Ettary	1540	R. Evans	P	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Rubattino	3044	G. Merello	O	F. Bozzoni.
,, Broadalbin	1116	J. Notman	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

,, Glenmavis	1828	J. G. Wright		W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Nadjed	1735	J. M. Reid		K. Nixon & Co.
,, P. Hendrik	2041	Collin		Visram Ebram.
,, Chenlston	1303	W. J. Sheldrake		J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Hampstead	1148	Jones		K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	Akaba (s)	Main	Cardiff Feb. 20.
29	Nuddea (s)	Cave	Calcutta, March. 12.
	Stradeen (s)	Glasson	Glasgow Feb. 27.
	Chindwara (s)	Nash	Calcutta, March 3.
	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Calcutta, March 9.
	Conroy	Owen	Cardiff, Nov. 30, '87.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Bormida (s)	Dagnino	China.
	Bhownaggar (s)	Nagoda	Bhownagar.
	Africa (s)	Cooper	Coast & Calcutta.
	Manitoba (s)	Warrick	Akyab.

The following vessels will sail to-day:—
Steamer Haverton, Peters, for Antwerp.
,, Persia, Harris, for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
,, Assam, Brown, for Aden.
,, Peschuma, Livingstone, for Karachi, &c.
Ship Talevera, Robson, for Calcutta.
Brig R. A. Maria, Pooley, for Quilon, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Angerton, for Hull, Antwerp and Liverpool.
,, Akaba, for Marseilles.
,, Stradeen, for Antwerp.
,, Bushire, for Marmagoa, and Coast.
,, Peshwa, for Calcutta and Coast.
,, Malabar, for Calcutta.
,, Novasa, for Rangoon, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 27.

Bayly, Captain, Bombay, QMG's Dept, on leave, from Mhow.

MARCH 20.

Mocatta, Lieut, Bengal, 3rd Goorkhas, on leave, from Kaladanda.
Fisher, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Goorkhas, on sick leave, from Dehradun.
Walker, Lt-Col, 8th Bengal Infantry, on leave, to England from Dorandah.
Wiggens, Lt-Col, Bengal, G L Infy, to England, on retirement, from Muttra.
Corbollis, Colonel, Bombay, Royal Dub Fus, on leave, from Nasirabad.
Kirby, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, R A, from duty, from Deesa.
Macpherson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Fyzabad.
Willoughby, Lieut, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Satna.
Stevenson, Major, Bombay, The Carabineers, on leave, from Mhow.
Lloyd, Lt, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.
Stewart, 1st, Bengal, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 28.

Bayly, Captain, Bombay, Q M G's Dept, on leave, to England.
Macleod, Surgeon, Bengal, I M S, on sick leave, to England.

MARCH 29.

Burn, Lieut, Bombay, R E, coun of service, to Kirkee.
Fraser, Lt, Madras, Middlesex Regt, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Stevenson, Major, Bombay, The Carabineers, on leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 30th March, 1888.

1. The Colaba Range will be available for Class-firing every afternoon until the end of the month.

2. The Tennent's Memorial Challenge Cup for marksmen will be fired for on Saturday, the 7th April.

3. It is requested that all Rifles in possession of Volunteers may be returned rehead-quarters, as soon after the 31st of March, as possible for inspection by the Chief Civil Master Armourer.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

THE Kashmir garrison of Noomal made a sortie on the 17th instant, and inflicted heavy loss on the forces of Nagar and Hunza, who were besieging the fort. The Kashmiris lost a colonel, and ten men killed and twenty-three wounded. The besiegers have since retreated.

MR. GILLIES' proposal that the Australian Government should write requesting the War Office to send Lord Wolseley, or some other distinguished officer, to visit the Colonies and report on the efficiency of their military organisation has met with the approval of all the Governments interested except New South Wales. The question has been placed before Sir Henry Parkes as urgent, but no answer has been received yet.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, MARCH 29.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for six months from date of being struck off duty:—Capt H R D Thomas, SC, 5qdn Officer, 4th Bo Cavalry.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut R H Light, SC.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service, with effect from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Surgn-Major W F Knapp, 18th March 1888.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and four days on private affairs:—Col C A Goodfellow, V C, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, Chief Engr for Irrigation and Offg Sanit Engr, Cd.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps—The following promotion is made:—To be Major—Capt R. S Brown.

Jamadar Tara Singh, 1st Lancers, appointed on probation in G O G No 664 of 16th Dec 1886, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from that date.

Col M W Willoughby, OSI, Bo SC, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the regulations.

Lieut H S Hazelgrove, Bo S C, is appointed Depy Assist Commissary Genl 2nd Class, on probation.

The leave granted to Lieut-Col J G Fagan, General List, 2nd Sqdn Cmndr, 2nd Bo Lancers, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year: Surg H P Jarvis, IMS, in medical charge 7th Bo Infy.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for 182 days from date of being struck off duty:—Capt A L Sinclair, SC, Wing Cmndg, 27th Bo Infy.

Lieut. Reginald Percy Congreve Schneider, 2nd Batt Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt), is appointed a Probationer for the Bo SC, with effect from 21st March 1888.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt J S Ashby, Actg Fifth Assist to the Political Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for forty-two days, with effect from such date in April next as he may avail himself of it.

During Capt J S Ashby's absence on privilege leave Messrs. D Morrison and R H Townson are appointed to act as Assist Resident at Berbera and Depy Ass st Political Agent at Bulbar respectively.

Captain L L Fenton, Acting Supt of Surveys, under the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd April 1888.

Mr F C O Beaman, CS, Special Settlement Officer, Baroda, is granted furlough for seven months from the 1st proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Capt J W Wray and Lieut Col F M Hunter, CB, CSI, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 20th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr M H Scott is appointed, on his return from leave, to do duty as Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh, till further orders.

The undermentioned Honorary Magistrates of the second class in the Kaira Dist are invested with powers to try cases under the Opium Act, 1878:—Rao Saheb Lakhabhai Gopalji, Rao Saheb Kashavalal Mansukhram, Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayan, Rao Saheb Vaishdas Kasandas, Rao Saheb Amritlal Motilal, and Rao Saheb Gopalshanker Venishanker.

Mr G Carmichael, Assist Collr in the district of Kaira, is empowered to be a Magistrate of the first class in that district.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale received charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Pen in the Thana Dist on the 10th inst.

Rao Saheb Ghelabhai Jugivandas Ghandiwala relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat on the 17th inst.

Rao Saheb Manchalal Kapurchand Desai assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat on the 21st inst.

Mr Shridhar Narayen has been appointed, under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (the Bombay Civil Courts Act), to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Medha in the Satara Dist with effect from the 8th ultimo, during the absence of Mr. Gopal Bapuji on sick leave, or until further orders.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Jehangir Maneckji Kharsedji, Dist Depy Collr and Magistrate, third class, Thana, to be a Visitor of the Dist Jail at Thana.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgns C Monks and R J Baker respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College, on the 9th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept:—

Mr Vanmalidas Nagardas, third grade Sub-Registrar of Paranij-in the Ahmedabad Dist, to be third grade Sub-Registrar of Jalalpor in the Surat Dist.

Mr Motilal Jaykhanker, third grade Sub-Registrar of Jalalpor in the Surat Dist, to be third grade Registrar of Parantej in the Ahmedabad Dist.

Kaira District.—Mr Mulji Trikamdas, Offg Sub-Registrar of Nadiad, from 1st to 29th Feb 1888; Mr Harilal Bapuji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Kapadvanj, from 8th to 14th Feb 1888; and Mr Motilal Girdhar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Mehmadabad, on 19th and 20th Feb 1888.

Kolaba District.—Mr Ramchandra Appaji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Mangaon, from 28th Oct to 3rd Nov 1887 and from 11th to 17th Dec 1887.

Belgaum District.—Mr Bhimaji Balaji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Sampgaon, on 28th Feb 1888; and Mr Achyut Balaji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Gokak, from 1st to 7th March 1888.

Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar, Dist Depy Collr, Sholapur, is allowed an extension by two days of the privilege leave for two months granted to him under Govt Notification No. 7644, dated 9th Nov 1887.

Mr T M Colgrave, Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, is allowed furlough for eighteen months from such date as he may avail himself of it after the 10th April 1888.

Mr C W Richardson, Huzur Depy Collr, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from 5th April 1888.

Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Bhangaonkar, Assist to the Commissioner, SD, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days from 1st May 1888, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn H McCalman, MD, Civil Surgn, Ratnagiri, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint, under Sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylum Act, XXXVI of 1858, the Civil Surgn, Dharwar, to be a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum at that station.

Assistant Surgeon Bhikhaji Edalji Ghasvala, L M & S, has been placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from 16th Jan 1888.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Hormasji Kharsedji Kurlavalla to act as Comptroller of Income Tax, Bombay, during the absence of Mr Kharsedji Nasarvanji Shwai, or till further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W L Strange to act as Executive Engineer, Satara, during the absence of Mr F B Maclaran on privilege leave, or until further orders.

(RAILWAY.)

Furlough for one year from 1st May 1888, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave, is granted to Mr W R S Jones, Carriage and Wagon Supt, R-M Railway.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr J A Baines, CS, delivered over charge of his appointment as First Assist Collr, Surat, on the 15th inst.

A'zam Sangana Irapa, first class Chief Constable of the Satara Police, is appointed to act in the second grade of Police Inspectors during the absence of Rao Saheb Gappat Malhar on three months' privilege leave from 1st March 1888 inclusive.

A'zam Govind Bahirao Joshi, Head Karkun, taluka Sangamner in the Ahmednagar Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of the said taluka from the 11th to the 24th Jan 1888, both days inclusive, during the time intervening between Rao Saheb Narayan Krishna Pendse's departure to join his appointment at Kalvan and Rao Saheb Narayan Krishna Godbole's arrival at Sangamner.

One month's privilege leave, commencing from such date in the first week of April 1888 as he may avail himself of it, is granted to Mr. M. Kennedy, Dist Supt of Police, Bijapur.

Rao Saheb Janardan Ballal Behere is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Dapoli in the Ratnagiri Dist during the absence of Rao Saheb Vithal Mahadev Kondviskar on privilege leave for two months, commencing from the 6th proximo.

Chhotamia Amirbhai, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Broach Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 15th Feb to 12th March 1888 inclusive, and sub pro tem. Candidate Vaccinator Revashanker Sanmukhram was appointed to act for him.

Raghunath Dayalji, third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Surat Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 17th Feb to 2nd March 1888 inclusive, and Mogan Girdhar carried on his duties in addition to his own.

Bhula Raghunath, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Panch Mahals Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 29th Feb to 15th March 1888 inclusive, and Manekh Ishwar was appointed to act sub pro tem. second grade Vaccinator for him.

Bhaishankar Keshavram, Candidate Vaccinator, Panch Mahals Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 21st Feb to 6th March 1888 inclusive.

Jagannath Shivram, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Nasik Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 16th Oct 1887 to 6th March 1888 inclusive, and Gangadhar Narhar was appointed to act for him.

Shiwappa Lingappa, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khandesh Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 3rd Feb to 11th March 1888 inclusive, and Krishnaji Bhatu was appointed to act for him, with effect from 15th Feb last.

Bhimaji Shebo, sub *pro tem*, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Belgaum Zilla, and Narayan Daji, sub *pro tem*. Candidate Vaccinator of the same zilla, are confirmed in their respective appointments vice Dattoo Abaji, resigned, with effect from 3rd Nov 1887.

Sorgn H Adey received charge of the Hyderabad Jail on the 14th March 1888.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Mr R B Stewart, C S, Magistrate of the second class in the Satara